The Outlook

Vol. 75 December 12, 1903 No. 15

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The Outlook is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The first issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

Price.—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

Postage is Prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila Samoa, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

Change of Address.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Discontinuances.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

How to Remit.—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

Letters should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

Chicago Office, 1436 Marquette Building

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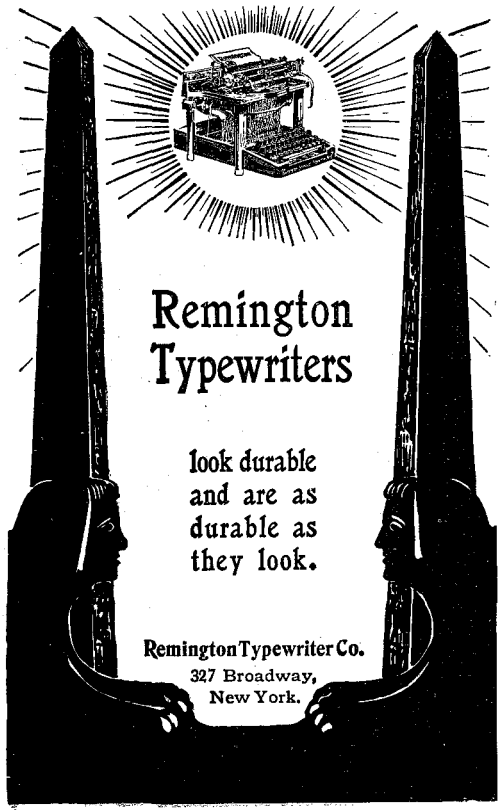

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The Outlook

Published Weekly

Vol. 75 December 12, 1903 No. 15

The Special Session's Work

Speaker Cannon, with the support of the House, stood his ground in the matter of refusing to assent to an adjournment of the special session of Congress unless the bill was passed for which the special session was summoned. As a result, the special session continued until Monday noon, when, under the law, the regular session began. The chief thing accomplished by the special session was, of course, the securing of a unanimous agreement in the Senate that the Cuban Reciprocity Bill should be voted upon on December 17. Besides this, however, the special session gave an opportunity for the organization of the new House of Representatives and for action by the Senate upon over three hundred appointments made by the President during the recess of Congress. Speaker Cannon's selection of the personnel of the various House Committees has given almost universal satisfaction in both parties, but a protest has been made by the Democrats against the small representation now accorded to the minority party on the Committees. While the House contains six-sevenths as many Democrats as Republicans, the Democrats have but six members out of seventeen on the important Committees. In assigning new members to Committees Speaker Cannon has tried to lessen the danger of class and local legislation by putting men on Committees in which they will not have special local, professional, or business interests to serve, but will occupy a judicial position toward the measures brought before them. While the Senate acted upon over three hundred recess appointments of the President, there were a hundred and sixty-seven which it did not reach, and these included the nominations of General Wood and Dr. Crum. The commissions of these appointees expired by Constitutional provision with the end of the special session, and after the beginning of the regular session the President has no Constitutional power to make new appointments without the approval of the Senate. The Cabinet, however, after going over the matter, reached the conclusion that between the time when the gavel of the President of the Senate announced the end of the extraordinary session and the calling to order of the Senate in the regular session an appreciable interval occurred in which the President could make "recess" appointments, to hold until the close of the regular session of Congress in the absence of Senatorial action. The President acted upon this theory, and technically reappointed the one hundred and ninety-three officials during the supposed recess. Secretary Root has authorized a suit to test the legality of this action.

❀

The President's Message

Public attention will be most concerned, in reading the President's Message, with the first and the last subjects treated. The former deals with the relation of the Government to corporations and combinations of corporations, the latter with the Panama Republic and the Canal. With regard to the first topic, the President points out that through the new Department of Commerce and Labor, authority is now first obtained to secure proper publicity of the acts of corporations and trusts, and that this marks a real advance in the solution of questions between capitalists and wage-workers. He adds:

> Publicity in corporate affairs will tend to do away with ignorance, and will afford

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facts upon which intelligent action may be taken. Systematic, intelligent investigation is already developing facts the knowledge of which is essential to a right understanding of the needs and duties of the business world. The corporation which is honestly and fairly organized, whose managers in the conduct of its business recognize their obligation to deal squarely with their stockholders, their competitors, and the public, has nothing to fear from such supervision. The purpose of this Bureau is not to embarrass or assail legitimate business, but to aid in bringing about a better industrial condition—a condition under which there shall be obedience to law and recognition of public obligation by all corporations, great or small.

Recognition is given to the beneficent work of both corporations and unions, and organized capital and organized labor, it is said, must be brought into harmony with the interests of the general public. "Whenever either corporation, labor union, or individual disregards the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannous interference with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, then, where the Federal Government has jurisdiction, it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped." In short, "no man is above the law, and no man is below it."

❀

Panama and the Canal

The President, after declaring that the question now is not by which route the Canal shall be built, but whether or not we shall have an Isthmian Canal at all, reviews in detail the history of the treaty of 1846 with New Granada, and in support of his view that "the treaty vested in the United States a substantial property right carved out of the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada then had," quotes Secretary Cass, Mr. Seward, and Attorney-General Speed. In the President's belief, the Republic of Panama has succeeded to the rights which first New Granada and then Colombia had over the Isthmus. The treaty with Colombia was, President Roosevelt declares, entered into at the urgent solicitation of the people of Colombia. In dealing with Colombia, he says, "we were more than just. Our generosity was such as to make it a serious question whether we had not gone too far in their interest at the expense of our own." The rejection of the treaty by Colombia is characterized as a repudiation, and it is said that it does not appear that the Colombian Government made any real effort to secure ratification. The bloodless revolution in Panama is described, and the notice given by the United States that it would not permit the landing of any armed force which might injure the railroad or the proposed canal is said to be in strict accordance with the principles laid down by Secretaries Cass and Seward. To illustrate the unsafe and feverish condition of the Isthmus, the President gives a list of fifty-three revolutions, rebellions, insurrections, riots, and other disturbances which have occurred within the last fifty seven years in Panama, and notes that this is only a partial list. He concludes that "the experience of over half a century has shown Colombia to be utterly incapable of keeping order on the Isthmus." As an instance of the difficulty in dealing with such a Government as that of Colombia, the President outlines the latest proposal of Colombia, namely, the positive assurance that the canal treaty would now be ratified, on any terms desired, provided that the United States should restore its sovereignty over the Isthmus to Colombia. The entire situation is summed up by the President in the following concise paragraph:

The above recital of facts establishes beyond question: First, that the United States has for over half a century patiently and in good faith carried out its obligations under the treaty of 1846; second, that when for the first time it became possible for Colombia to do anything in requital of the services thus repeatedly rendered to it for fifty-seven years by the United States, the Colombian Government peremptorily and offensively refused thus to do its part, even though to do so would have been to its advantage and immeasurably to the advantage of the State of Panama, at that time under its jurisdiction; third, that throughout this period revolutions, riots, and factional disturbances of every kind have occurred one after the other in almost uninterrupted succession, some of them lasting for months and even for years, while the central government was unable to put them down or to make peace with the rebels; fourth, that these disturbances, instead of showing any sign of abating, have tended to grow more numerous and more serious in the

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immediate past; fifth, that the control of Colombia over the Isthmus of Panama could not be maintained without the armed intervention and assistance of the United States. In other words, the Government of Colombia, though wholly unable to maintain order on the Isthmus, has nevertheless declined to ratify a treaty the conclusion of which opened the only chance to secure its own stability and to guarantee permanent peace on, and the construction of a canal across, the Isthmus.

"Folly and weakness" are the terms by which the President describes any course of conduct which the United States could have adopted, under the circumstances, other than that which it has followed. The treaty with the new Republic of Panama, already outlined in The Outlook, is thereupon submitted to the Senate for approval.

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Other Topics Treated Some thirty other topics are touched upon in the Message. Mr. Roosevelt refers as to financial and currency questions to his former recommendations; he desires that the effort for a monetary conference between gold-standard and silver-standard countries be continued; he wishes to have a commission consider what legislation is necessary to develop American commerce; he says that "we cannot have too much immigration of the right kind, and we should have none at all of the wrong kind." He devotes considerable space to denouncing naturalization frauds—"forgeries and perjuries of shameless character," in the country as well as the cities; he calls for more money to enforce the Anti-Trust Law and to prosecute the offenders concerned in the postal frauds and the public land frauds—"thousands of acres of the public domain have been dishonestly acquired," in the postal service there have been "frauds, forgeries, and shameless briberies;" bribery should be made an extraditable offense. The country is congratulated on the results of the Alaskan boundary decision and the advance of the cause of international arbitration. Irrigation is progressing and further legislation is not recommended at present. Our foreign relations are briefly considered—our claims on Turkey, founded on inequitable treatment, "appear to be in process of amicable adjustment," and the new commercial treaty with China is a cause for congratulation. Rural free delivery, the St. Louis Exposition, the preservation of forests, each receives commendatory attention. Our relations with the Philippines are briefly rehearsed, it is urged that the islands should be "knit closer to us by tariff arrangements," and it is declared that "no one people ever benefited another people more than we have benefited the Filipinos by taking possession of the islands."

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The Treaty with Panama The signing last week at Panama by the Junta of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama, if followed by ratification on the part of the United States Senate, as it probably will be, will assure the building of the Panama Canal. The despatches state that popular rejoicings at several places on the Isthmus followed the ratification. In recent comment The Outlook has taken the ground that an Isthmian Canal is a world necessity and that there is no longer any question that the Panama route is far more feasible and desirable than the Nicaragua route. A reader of The Outlook challenges this statement, and asserts that Nicaragua is the preferable route, because it can be used by sailing vessels, while Panama cannot. As a matter of fact, it is practically immaterial to the owners or masters of sailing vessels in what is known as deep-sea trading whether either the Nicaragua or Panama Canal is built. Sailing vessels will not use the Isthmian Canal, for the reason that ships leaving the Atlantic seaboard get a fair wind to Cape St. Roque off the coast of Brazil, whence their course lies round the Horn and up the Pacific. If they attempted to use the Isthmian Canal, they would lose the trade-winds after they commenced to work in through the Caribbean Sea. Moreover, they would lose so much time in passing through the Canal, as well as in making an offing after getting out of the Canal on the Pacific side, that the length of the voyage around the Horn would be largely offset. The expense of extra

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insurance, tonnage dues, and towing through the Canal would exclude them from competing with steamers, and all the best authorities in the San Francisco trade are of the opinion that by the time the Canal is built, sailing vessels in that trade will be a thing of the past. Sailing vessels do not now use the Suez Canal, the delay in working into and out of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, as well as the expense of dues and towing, more than counterbalancing any gain in time over the route around the Cape of Good Hope.

❀

The Postal Frauds Last week a long and elaborate analysis of the report on the frauds in the Post-Office Department was made public, accompanied by a memorandum from President Roosevelt. The author of the report is Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, who has been engaged with extraordinary assiduity and acuteness in the investigation of these frauds since the work was intrusted to him by the President and the Postmaster-General, just a year ago. President Roosevelt's memorandum states the circumstances under which his attention and that of Postmaster-General Payne was drawn to the evidence of fraud, involving Beavers, Machen, Tyner, and others, the committal of the task to Mr. Bristow, and the result of his inquiry. Mr. Roosevelt declares that "no crime calls for sterner reprobation than that of the corruptionist in public life, and of the man who sins in corrupting him." He adds: "The bribe-giver and the bribe-taker are equally guilty. Both alike sin against the primary law of the State's safety." He declares that the prime need is not for new legislation to prevent corruption, but for the punishment of those who offend against existing laws; that certain changes may be made in the Post-Office Department to make such crimes less easy; but that, after all, the real way to guard against crime is "regularly to scrutinize the character of those appointed, carefully to supervise their actions after appointment, and, finally, to punish with relentless severity those who do wrong."

The Character of the Frauds Mr. Bristow's report is a clear-cut and convincing marshaling of the facts concerned with the several classes of fraud unearthed. A description of these several forms of fraud was given in some detail in the issue of The Outlook for October 17 last; to describe them in complete detail is impossible here. It may be said, however, that Beavers, Machen, and Tyner were the most reckless and serious offenders. With the two first named of these, in the words of the President, "the corruption took the form of bribery and blackmail in connection with the purchase of Government supplies." The offenses committed by Tyner consisted in withdrawing the opposition of the Post-Office Department to the use of the mails by the so-called "get-rich-quick" concerns and other swindling schemes, in consideration for money paid to Tyner and his associates, directly or indirectly. In addition to offenses of this kind, there are enumerated numerous cases of the improper use of the former methods of appointment and promotion in the Department, and Mr. Bristow goes so far as to say that, "eliminating from consideration all indications of fraud and passing upon the case wholly as a question of administrative judgment, it appears to me that this transaction would have justified the summary removal from office of First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath and George W. Beavers." In summing up the results of the investigation, Mr. Bristow states that over forty inspectors have been engaged in the work, that the records of a thousand post-offices have been examined, and the files of the Department have been scrutinized for from six to ten years. One feature of this system of organized corruption has been that the money received by the guilty persons was a very small part of the amount lost by the Government or by the people at large. Thus, Machen perhaps received $26,000 from the dealings about the Groff fastener, while the Department lost about $130,000 by the transaction; Barrett (Tyner's nephew and accomplice) received only $6,000 for allowing one swindling concern to

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use the mails, but it is estimated that credulous people lost altogether $3,000,000 through this concern. The net results of the investigation have been the removal of thirteen employees of the Department and the forced resignation of four, while forty-four indictments have been found, involving thirty-one persons, ten of whom were connected with the postal service. Mr. Bristow recommends a more complete system of checks between the several divisions of the Department, and the placing under one organization of all the traveling agents of the Department. In another place we comment editorially on the conclusions which may be fairly drawn from this radical exposure of corruption.

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Kansas's Eight-Hour Law Valid

The United States Supreme Court last week rendered a decision of unusual importance upholding the constitutionality of the Kansas law which prohibits contractors for public work, State, county, or municipal, from requiring the laborers thereon to work more than eight hours a day. Three judges, Fuller, Brewer, and Peckham, dissented, but the remaining six concurred in an opinion presented by Judge Harlan, the substance of which is as follows: First, the right of every one to dispose of his labor on the terms he sees best is not violated by the statute, because no one has a natural right to be employed on State work. The State may have its work done as it sees fit. Second, the right of a State to require municipal organizations to provide for an eight-hour day is indisputable, because the municipal organizations are the creatures of the State. Third, the possible unwisdom of such restrictions upon the freedom of municipalities or contractors to require longer hours from employees on public work is not a matter for the courts to deal with, but for the legislatures and the people. "No evils arising from such legislation could be more far-reaching than those that might come to our system of government if the judiciary, abandoning the sphere assigned to it by the fundamental law, should enter the domain of legislation, and, upon grounds merely of justice, or reason, or wisdom, annul statutes that had received the sanction of the people's representatives." While this decision, at least in so far as it permits State Legislatures to direct how municipalities shall let their contracts, takes a position contrary to that taken upon a similar statute by the highest court of appeal in New York State, it goes no step in advance of public sentiment in all English-speaking countries. Every employer has a right to stipulate in what way work for him shall be performed, and the State, when it acts as an employer, has this common right and should exercise it for the well-being of its employees. How far it can go in this direction without creating the abuse of making public employees an unfairly privileged class is not one to be settled by rigid rules, but by common conscience and common sense. What the Supreme Court says about the assumption of legislative powers by the courts is one of the most wholesome utterances of recent years.

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The Arrested Anarchist

Last week a remarkable number of prominent citizens of New York risked popular misconstruction of their views in order to protest against so much of the new immigration law as requires the arrest and deportation of immigrants who "disbelieve in organized government." Vital public interest in this statute, it will be recalled, was aroused by the arrest of John Turner, an English trades-unionist, while addressing a meeting in this city the latter part of October. Turner was tried before the Federal Board of Inquiry without counsel or witnesses, and his deportation ordered solely because he answered in the affirmative when asked if he was an Anarchist. It was not alleged that he had approached any nearer to the advocacy of violence than by expressing satisfaction that the workers of Europe were organizing for a general strike to obtain their rights. So many people felt that the arrest was contrary to our National spirit that interest was quickened in the personality of the man arrested, and an effort was made to

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secure a decision that the section of the law under which Mr. Turner was arrested violates the First Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting Congress from abridging freedom of speech. The inquiry into Turner's personality proved him to have been an organizer of the English Shop Assistants' (retail clerks) Union, a man with a refined and attractive face, who had for years addressed meetings in England without ever having been the subject of arrest. His arrest here he accepted with equanimity, and when asked whether he was willing to remain in prison in order to make possible a test of the constitutionality of the law under which he was arrested, he cheerfully decided to remain. This attitude on his part gave to many people new personal interest in his case, and when a meeting was called last week to protest against the statute under which he had been arrested, the hall of Cooper Union was packed with sympathizers. Nearly half the audience appeared to sympathize with most of the views of Turner, indicating that already his arrest was having the effect of making more popular the visionary ideas proscribed. Had Turner addressed audiences in every city and town in this country, his arraignment of organized government could not have aroused the discontent with such government that the single act of his arrest had stirred.

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Freedom of Thought for Immigrants

Fortunately, the speakers at the meeting all kept on strong conservative ground. Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, the first speaker, reviewed the various features of the new law, and contrasted them to their disadvantage with the Alien and Sedition Laws, a century ago, which brought down upon the Federalist party the indignation of the American public. He admitted that there was no express provision in the Constitution forbidding laws abridging freedom of thought, but said that the absence of such a provision was because the framers of the Constitution, who guarded so jealously freedom of speech, never conceived that any of their descendants would attempt to restrict the freedom of thought. Not only did he arraign the section of the new immigration law penalizing disbelief in organized government (unaccompanied by any advocacy of disorder), but also those sections providing for trial by executive processes without the presence of judge, jury, or counsel. Under the statute, he pointed out, any American who in any way abetted the presence of Count Tolstoy or Prince Kropotkin in this country could be fined five thousand dollars or imprisoned for one year, or both. Mr. Ernest Crosby recalled the utterances of one great American after another who had condemned organized government in sentences hardly less radical than those which Turner had used; Henry D. Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Thomas Jefferson were among those whose condemnations of government by force were read with telling effect. We have already recorded in these columns our opinion that under the law as it now stands Turner's deportation was not only legal but perhaps imperative. The expediency, justice, or necessity of such a law is questionable. Certainly a law which would punish an American citizen for inviting to this country such men as Tolstoy or Kropotkin violates the common instincts of liberty. The Outlook is in entire sympathy with the resolution passed at this mass-meeting which calls upon Americans everywhere to petition Congress for an amendment of the immigration law so that it shall concern, in so far as it concerns political immigrants at all, only those immigrants who advocate the use of violence or force to overthrow existing governments. In other words, we think that the law should recognize the very clear distinction between the man who believes that no-government is an ideal state of society to be achieved by persuasion and education—that is, the Philosophical Anarchist; and the man who believes in destroying by fire and dynamite the present structure of society and building something in its place—that is, the Destructive Anarchist.

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Railroad Preferences to Foreigners

Notwithstanding all our laws against railroad discriminations, the trunk line railroads have openly granted the steel producers a rate on

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goods for export one-third less than is charged on similar goods sold in the American market. If, for instance, the freight charge on a consignment of structural iron from Pittsburg to New York is $1,000 when the iron is to be used in a new building in New York, the charge will be only $666⅔ if the iron is to be sent abroad for a new building in London. Whether or not this discrimination violates the letter of the Inter-State Commerce Law we are not prepared to say. The Commission has permitted certain preferences to the foreign market under conditions declared to be exceptional, but the general principle laid down by the Commission has been as follows: "It would not be right, in the absence of some justifying reason, for American railroads permanently to transact business for foreigners at a less rate than that for which they render a corresponding service to American citizens. . . . No such permanent condition should be tolerated." In the present case we cannot see what justifying reason can be urged for the discrimination. From the point of view of the railroads, indeed, it may be highly profitable to ship steel to foreigners at rates one-third lower than are granted to our own people, but from the standpoint of the public welfare—which is everywhere the avowed standpoint of the law—the discrimination is intolerable. If the National welfare demanded any discrimination, it would seem rather to demand lower rates for our own consumers of steel than for those abroad. But in reality there is no justification for any discrimination—the rates which are most just being always those upon which the largest amount of profitable industry can be built up. Even our export trade is at this moment most seriously threatened by the clamor of English manufacturers to be protected against the artificially low rates at which American trusts supply the English market. If our Nation tolerates discriminations against American consumers of steel, it invites English legislation against American producers of steel. The path of justice is the only path of permanent safety, even for the industry which secures an immediate profit from injustice. For the rest of the country, which is asked to pay excessive rates in order to subsidize this industry and its foreign patrons, the harmfulness of the course is too clear to be debated.

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Japan and Russia

Last week it was semi-officially announced that Japan and Russia were coming to an agreement regarding Manchuria and Korea. This agreement would involve the acceptance by Japan of the treaty between Russia and China in regard to Manchuria, and by Russia of the agreements of 1896 and 1898 between Japan and Korea which secure various Japanese rights, commercial and military, including the maintenance of a garrison at Seoul, the Korean capital. Such a compact would be by no means improbable. Some kind of an agreement is what Russia wants. Her present policy is one of delay. In Japan, on the other hand, the combination of several of the political parties, as is shown by the action of their delegates in the Diet, the sessions of which opened on Saturday of last week, show that potential factors are still making for war, and may force the Tokyo Ministry's hand. If Russia will not perform what she is quick to promise, and if Japan can borrow the money, it would seem as if the latter Power had more to gain from declaring hostilities now than by waiting. Within a few weeks, says the Japan "Times," the fighting portion of the Russian fleet will be on a level with that of the Japanese, so far as tonnage goes, while three months hence the Russian naval force will be considerably superior not only in tonnage but also in number of guns. The near future is also likely to witness the building of new dry-docks at Russian Asiatic ports, the construction of the Mongolian railway and the reconstruction of the trans-Siberian railway. In any case, however, the Japanese can rely upon: (1) An insular position, admirable for strategic offense and defense; (2) an unconquered race, which, though small in stature, excels others in endurance; (3) the prestige of the war of 1895, distinguished by Japanese military and naval exploits which will rank in brilliancy with any; and (4)

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the conviction among all classes that the coming conquest is not merely a fight for the control of Korea, but for the very existence of Japan as a Great Power.

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The Reopening of the Dreyfus Case

Last week M. Vallé, Minister of Justice in the French Cabinet, announced that he would submit the recent demand of ex-Captain Dreyfus for a new trial, together with certain facts and documents, to a Revision Commission. This body, established by the Criminal Code, is composed of three officials of the Ministry of Justice and three judges of the Court of Cassation. It is interesting to note that, of the three judges, one is a Roman Catholic, one a Protestant, and one a Jew. The Revision Commission is only a consultative faculty; its views do not bind the Minister of Justice, whose present action is a result of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies last April. At that time, M. Jaurès, the eloquent orator and Socialist leader, protested against the charges against M. Dreyfus. A fortnight later M. Dreyfus himself asked for a revision of his case. General André, the War Minister, then began an inquiry into the alleged forged document, the suspected evidence, and the evidence alleged to have been withheld which influenced the decision of the Rennes court martial. This decision, like that of the first court martial, pronounced M. Dreyfus guilty of betraying the secrets of the War Office. Last month M. Dreyfus renewed his request for revision, and this time with the result above noted. It may be hoped that M. Vallé will be able to exclude the affair from discussion in Parliament and preserve to it the purely judicial character which it should always have had. The question became political because of the absurd plea that in it every French soldier's honor was involved. The decisions of the two courts martial patently showed that on the evidence offered the army's honor was assailed by its own officers and not by the defenders of Dreyfus. The result of the reopening of the case should be at last to restore the ex-captain to his former rank in the army.

England and Tibet

The distinguished Swedish explorer, Dr. Sven. Hedin, in his recent book of travel in Tibet, declares that, "So long as the Tibetans are inhabitants of the same planet as we are, they will have to reconcile themselves to the desire of others to know all about them, to study their religion and their secret writings, their manners and customs, to explore their country and its approaches, to map their majestic mountains and to sound their capricious lakes." There are six and a half millions of Tibetans, and they occupy a territory of nearly five hundred thousand square miles. Lhasa, their capital, is the residence of the Dalai or Grand Lama, the Pope of Buddhism, a person who is supposed to remember his previous lives. Buddhists believe that he has reigned at Lhasa for long ages, having died and reincarnated himself many times. He guards the secret and sacred writings. Thus the Tibetans have stoutly defended their country against all comers, not so much because they wished to preserve it as a political entity—it is really a tributary province of China—as because they are bound to maintain its religious secrets inviolate in a venerated sanctuary. The Dalai exercises a veritable religious supremacy from the Ganges to the Amur Rivers. Certain Hindu ascetics, for instance, the Sonnyasins, are permitted to frequent Tibet in spite of the prohibitive laws against strangers. It is not so surprising, therefore, that these and other Buddhists have been protesting against the expedition of Colonel Younghusband at the head of a British column which has now entered Tibet because the Tibetan authorities had declined to come to India to discuss with the British the Tibetan frontier depredations and the non-observance of treaties. To reassure the Buddhists who fear that the sacredness of their capital may be invaded, and to reassure jealous Russia, the British Government announces that it has no *present* intention of pushing the expedition as far as Lhasa, or even permanently to occupy Gyangtse, a hundred and fifty miles from the capital and the second most important town in Tibet. Despite this reassurance, the

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Russians may not be wrong in their suspicions that the real object of the expedition is to pave the way for a British protectorate. Certainly there seems as much reason for British control of the head waters of the Yangtse in Tibet to insure the peaceful control of the British sphere of influence throughout the Yangtse Valley in China proper, as for Russia to seek ice-free ports on the Pacific in order to insure the proper influence of her otherwise ice-bound Siberian trade.

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Anglo-American Arbitration

Last week at Washington a meeting took place which ought to awaken the demand for an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The meeting occurred at the house of the Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State. Among those present were President Gilman, of the Carnegie Institution, Admiral Dewey, General Miles, Messrs. Wayne MacVeagh, John R. Proctor, and others. The scope of their plan is to secure at an early date the conclusion of an arbitration treaty following the general lines of the Hay-Pauncefote convention of 1897. That treaty failed by a close vote in the United States Senate to receive the two-thirds majority required for its ratification. Prominent among the objections urged against it at that time were the complications growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and the controversy over the Alaskan boundary. These matters are now settled, and well settled, and it is felt that the present is a favorable time to reawaken public sentiment in favor of a new treaty—indeed, it seems a pity that we, as a kindred nation with England, should have allowed France to take the lead of us in this matter by the Anglo-French convention recently signed at London. We certainly need not have waited for the Alaskan settlement in order to reawaken public sentiment towards ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. That instrument expressly provides that boundary disputes should be adjudicated, not arbitrated. It is hardly necessary to add, however, that an Anglo-American treaty covering all possible arbitrable cases has always commanded The Outlook's support.

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Reforms Needed in New York

They tell a pathetic story in Buffalo—where the fourth annual State Conference of Charities and Correction has just taken place—of one of the devoted workers in that city, who years ago lost his only boy, a lad of twelve, and when the longing comes for a sight of the absent face he will stand by the school gate and watch every boy who comes out to see if any child looks as his child looked. He never sees the features he looks for, but, cheered by the great composite face of boyhood, he takes up his work again, and all childhood is better because of his love. As no two faces are alike, so no two Charity Conferences are alike. Each has its own marked lineaments, but, after all, the composite picture they present is more and more resolving itself into the face of childhood. This was noticeable especially at the Buffalo meeting, where strong resolutions were passed urging the Legislature and Governor to enlarge the institution for custodial cases of imbecility at Rome, so that the hundreds of feeble-minded youth throughout the State may be gathered into the Syracuse school, which cannot receive them till the Rome institution opens its doors to those now a burden and a hindrance to Syracuse. This interest in childhood was seen in the long session specially devoted to child saving and in the wider topic of the care of needy families in their homes. The session given to a discussion of "Treatment of the Criminal" had little to say about the old and hardened offender, but such men as the Hon. T. W. Heyns, the Hon. George McLaughlin, and Judge Mayer, of New York, talked about juvenile offenders, children's courts, and demanded a reformatory for misdemeanants. Even the admirable papers on politics in penal and charitable institutions and Civil Service Reform could be resolved into pleas for better service, that the children of the State, and those as helpless as children, the insane, should be shielded from the woes they too frequently must bear from what the Hon.

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Thomas M. Osborne called "the blight of politics." The reforms called for by the facts and figures brought to light in this connection are better and speedier methods of gathering those who need it under State care and a civil service that shall be adapted to each particular case of need. Civil Service Reform in its practical workings, even under the adverse conditions which have too often met it, has proved of inestimable value, as the Hon. Ansley Wilcox showed. In the city of Buffalo alone there are sixteen hundred positions filled by persons to whom wages amounting to $1,300,000 are paid annually, who hold their places solely through merit. What can be attained in one city can be reached elsewhere if men will be independent in voting and if the Civil Service Commission will make sure that the examination tests are thoroughly practical and strictly observed.

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Preventive Social Service

It is all very well for the State to try to remedy evils that exist, but the trend of the times is toward prevention. The evening devoted to this more inspiring branch of social service was full of good things—the report of the Chairman, J. G. Phelps Stokes, a paper by David Blaustein on "The Making of Americans," a noble address by Mornay Williams on the pioneer life of the immigrants in New York, and a paper on playgrounds by Melvin P. Porter. Mr. Stokes showed how the doctrine of prevention has eradicated certain diseases and is doing away with others which are as surely preventable, and argued that proper preventive social measures would be equally effective against moral disease. He said: "We must seek to forestall moral deficiency by suitable preventive measures, chiefly by removing unfavorable influences from the environment and substituting other influences, social, educational, and recreational, more conducive to moral growth. The evil influences of a so-called 'slum' are apparent and are everywhere conceded, but the equally evil influences, through example and otherwise, of the more polite sensuousness and of the more extravagant waste in wealthier sections require, similarly, the consideration of thoughtful people. . . . To the desire for personal advantage or gratification, regardless of the welfare of others or regardless of the welfare of the whole, nearly all and perhaps all evil is due. Crimes are but consequences of this far too prevalent desire for the satisfaction of personal desire, regardless of physical or moral harm done to self or others. Poverty is in large measure due to our similar self-centered desires for personal wealth, regardless of the conditions which produce it. Where industrial evils underlie poverty, they must be sought out and removed and better opportunities must be provided for the development of efficiency and character. In this latter process the public schools must play an ever larger part." To this wholesome gospel there was hearty assent, if applause meant anything.

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The Tent Treatment of Tuberculosis

It is a most interesting experiment that has been tried for the last two years in New York with reference to the treatment of tuberculosis in tents, and it has been found of great value in its application to the insane who are suffering from the double scourge of insanity and consumption, as about two per cent. of the insane are. While rejoicing at the success that has been reached in dealing with the classes treated by the city of New York, one may agree with Dr. Pryor that it is even more important to have the best treatment for the young men and women with sound minds and honorable ambitions who are suffering from incipient tuberculosis. The hospital where this will be attempted on a small scale will be ready to begin with one hundred and fifty patients in another year, perhaps. With 25,000 persons in the terrible grip of tuberculosis in the Manhattan Borough of New York alone, and 60,000 in the whole State, this seems a pitiably small hospital at first sight. But stress is to be laid on taking incipient cases, and if the results are what are now anticipated, the Ray Brook institution will be but the forerunner of similar places, so that we may perhaps look forward to the good time prophesied, when tuberculosis will

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be known only in the medical books of a past century.

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The Children's Aid Society of New York City

The report presented last week at the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of New York City contained features of interest to all who have to do with charitable work among the young. Such a Society would have its hands full in contending against the annual increase in a purely American population, but it is also and chiefly aiding the extraordinarily increased number of the poor and ignorant fed by enormous immigration from foreign lands. The most helpless of the immigrants remain in the metropolis. The total immigration last year into the port of New York included over six hundred and thirty thousand persons. Of the immigrants, most had been driven out of their native lands by poverty or oppression. The condition of many children in the metropolis, therefore, is specially pathetic and appealing. To cope with the need, the Children's Aid Society long ago opened an industrial school to which poor children were brought and if necessary fed, clothed, and shod, so that they might attend regularly. At present over fifteen hundred little ones not reached by the public schools are in the Society's industrial schools in this city. There must always remain a residuum of children who, because of illness or incapacity of parents, need material help, and also must receive some individual care to overcome lawless ways. The Children's Aid Society does not believe that this can be accomplished by compulsion either by the ordinary crowded public school or by the truant school. As to the newsboy problem in the metropolis, under the terms of the new child labor law newsboys under fourteen must have a school attendance certificate. The better boys who attend the public schools have no difficulty in meeting the legal requirement, but there are many shiftless, untrained lads who find school intolerably irksome. Because of outrageous behavior they are quickly turned out of the public schools, and there are too many of them to lock up in the truant school. The experience of the Society is that they can be attracted to a special school, a place where little attempt is at first made to enforce strict discipline and where the necessary study of the three R's is interspersed with other forms of work more attractive to the boyish mind. The Society's best-known field of labor is that of placing orphans and abandoned children in homes in the country. In no year has the work of this department been so large as during the twelve months covered by the report. The Society also continues to be responsible for the children placed in homes during former years; nearly seventeen hundred visits were made last year by the Society's agents to see that these children were being properly cared for and sent to school. We may add that the Children's Aid Society is the placing-out agency of nearly all the non-sectarian institutions of the metropolis. It is deservedly so; its record has been on a par with its elevated and humane aims. The fact that during its last fiscal year the Society received from all sources $696,057.39, spent altogether $695,628.10, and has a balance on hand of $429.29, strikingly indicates, first, the confidence of the public in its work, second, the activity of the Society and its efficiency as a disburser of the money intrusted to it, and, third, its need of further contributions.

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The Roman Catholic and Protestant Versions of the Bible

Last week attention was directed to the Roman Catholic and Protestant versions of the Bible by an offer from Miss Helen Gould, of Irvington, New York, of three prizes of one thousand dollars, five hundred dollars, and two hundred and fifty dollars, for the first, second, and third best essays on the origin and history of the version of the Bible approved by the Roman Catholic Church, and on the Revised Version of the English Bible. In a recent correspondence between Miss Gould and the Roman Catholic priest at Irvington, the latter used the following language:

> I take this opportunity of correcting an erroneous assertion contained in the end of your note, and which so many non-Catholics,

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knowingly or otherwise I do not say, persist in falsely asserting and spreading, viz.: "The Church you represent discourages the reading of the Scriptures by the people." The Catholic Church has never prohibited any of her members reading the Scriptures or Bible. In every family whose means will permit the buying of a copy, there you will find the authentic version of God's words, as authorized by the Church, and which has come down to us unchanged from the time of Christ himself. But the Catholic Church does object to the reading of the Protestant version, which goes back only to the days of Henry VIII. of England, and was then got up for obvious reasons. Neither will the Catholic Church allow private interpretation of the Scriptures, for then there would be as many interpretations as there are men and women whose interests or passions would suggest.

As there seems to be a good deal of ignorance concerning the origin and history of the different versions of the Bible, Miss Gould, desiring to stimulate investigation and to secure a brief yet thorough and popular statement of the facts for general use, has offered the prizes above mentioned. The essays should be sent before March 1, 1904, to Dr. W. W. White, President of the Bible Teachers' Training-School, 83 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City. Dr. White and three of the faculty of that school are to be on the committee of judges, which is to be enlarged by the addition of five other members. Further information may be obtained by addressing the President of the Bible Teachers' Training-School as above. The competition is animated by the truest spirit of inquiry.

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A Promised Heresy Trial

Professor Borden P. Bowne, of Boston University, is to be tried for heresy. Outside the heresy-hunters Dr. Bowne is recognized as one of the acutest, clearest, and most inspiring of that school of philosophical teachers which has come into existence within, we might say, the last half-century. Probably the real ground of objection to him is that he belongs to this school. Some thirty years ago a young lady in one of the higher seminaries of learning, who was studying Butler's Analogy, asked her teacher if she must recite in the words of the book. The teacher sarcastically replied that if she thought she could put Butler's ideas in better language than Butler had done, she might do so. This was the old-time method of teaching philosophy. It was taught as the multiplication table is taught. The modern teacher puts the philosophic problems before his pupil and requires the pupil to do his own thinking. The only heresy this school recognizes is want of thought. Under the various specifications presented against Dr. Bowne the real charge we judge to be this: That there is a certain system of philosophy labeled Methodism; to teach philosophy which departs from this standard is to be heretical; in short, the only philosophy which can be furnished in a Methodist university is one which has the "union label." If this is the basis of the charge, it will be Methodism, not Dr. Bowne, that will be on trial. Curiously enough, we are told that if Dr. Bowne is convicted of heresy the conviction will not prevent him from continuing to teach, though his teaching be heretical. "The trial," Dr. C. G. Wing, the Presiding Elder of the Conference before which he is to be tried, is reported as saying, "would not affect his position in Boston University, as he is not a member of the theological faculty, but would affect only his membership in the Council." We reserve any report of the nature of the charges against him until we can at least secure an official copy of them, perhaps until the trial opens and we can report simultaneously the indictment and the defense. Meanwhile we copy here the New York "Tribune's" comment on the prospective trial, because it represents the view of the average intelligent layman, a view with which The Outlook heartily sympathizes:

While we would not be, nor be considered, in the least irreverent or flippant in our attitude toward such a matter, we cannot conceal the fact that such a trial offers prospect of much entertainment, intellectual and other, which we would not miss for a great deal, and which we shall be glad to enjoy at home without having to make a pilgrimage to Boston. There is something in the idea of pillorying Borden P. Bowne as a heretic, or as a traitor to Methodism, which—with all respect and gravity—irresistibly appeals to our sense of humor. The world has long known and honored him as one of its most profound philosophical thinkers, and at the same time one of its most agreeable and fas-

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cinating writers upon metaphysical themes. Those who have been privileged to know him through social contact have the added knowledge of a singularly pure and lovable personal character, and a practical Christian experience of the most inspiring and convincing kind. To couple his name with charges of heresy, of betrayal of trust, of outrage upon his brethren of the Church, seems so extraordinary as to be, in Euclid's word, absurd.

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A Model of Toleration

It will be a matter of sincere approval on the part of all lovers of educational liberty that the Board of Trustees of Trinity College in Durham, North Carolina, have upheld Professor J. S. Bassett against the clamor for his removal on account of recent expressions of opinion relating to the race question. These expressions of opinion were contained in a recently published article, which was very fully outlined and quoted from in last week's issue of The Outlook. We then said that if the Trustees of Trinity College had the courage to uphold Professor Bassett, in supporting him they were supporting the right of free speech in Southern educational institutions. This is precisely the ground taken by the Trustees in refusing to accept Dr. Bassett's resignation. They admit regret for the fact that Dr. Bassett had expressed opinions which gave offense to many; point out that these opinions were expressed solely on his own authority and not as a college official nor in a college organ, and that, therefore, neither the Board of Trustees nor the College can be held responsible for them. Indeed, the Trustees go further, and declare that the faculty, the students, and even the Board itself disagrees unanimously with the opinions expressed. Nevertheless, the members of the Board put themselves strongly on record as opposed to any form of coercion of thought and private judgment, and as unwilling to lend themselves to anything that might tend to limit or destroy academic liberty. Their exposition of the principle underlying this case and other cases like it is so strongly and well put that we quote a few sentences, adding to them our cordial and unreserved indorsement:

A reasonable freedom of opinion is to a college the very breath of life, and any official throttling of the private judgment of its teachers would destroy their influence and place upon the college an enduring stigma. For it is not the business of college professors to provide their students with opinions. American college students would generally resent such dictation, if it were attempted. It is the business of the college rather to provide for young men the material, the knowledge, and the training which will enable them to form and defend their own opinions. Neither, on the other hand, is it the business of governing boards like ourselves to prescribe opinion for professors.

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The Legal Aspects of "Parsifal"

The application in the United States Circuit Court of this district by Frau Wagner and Siegfried Wagner, the widow and son of the composer, for an injunction restraining Mr. Conried from producing "Parsifal" has been denied by Judge Lacombe. By the terms of a contract of Wagner, B. Schott's Sons became not merely the agents of Wagner to introduce his musical dramatic work to the world, reserving to him the power to regulate time, place, manner, and extent of such introduction, but received also the exclusive right of publication for all countries and for all that such publication implies. Wagner reserved the acting rights, and, under the law of Germany, the publication of the entire work, coupled with a notice to the effect that acting rights are reserved, secured such rights to the composer's family for a certain number of years after his death. If on the day that Wagner gave to B. Schott's Sons the exclusive right of publication, coupled with this reservation, he had himself published the work in Germany with a like reservation, he would not have lost the acting rights in that country. The effect of the publication of the whole work accompanied by such reservations in some country other than Germany is to be determined by the law of that country. The contract gave the publishers the right to publish in any country, giving notice at the same time of what Wagner undertook to reserve. Subsequently to Wagner's death, possibly before there had been any publication, even in Germany, of the entire work, this contract was modified by a further contract between the heirs of Wagner and B. Schott's Sons, in which the

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parties to the contract agree that "so far as regards the complete performance of the work [Parsifal] as an oratorio or for little-abridged performance in concert style, that right is restored to Wagner's heirs," the disposition of the work for its performance in fragments being left to the publishers. It is contended that this second contract so modified the first as to restrict the rights of publication; but Judge Lacombe holds that there is nothing in the record which qualifies in any way the right of publication transferred to B. Schott's Sons by the earlier contract. With the publication of "Parsifal" in Germany this country has no concern. In 1902 the firm printed it in three volumes and sent a number of copies to Mr. Schirmer, of New York, by whom they were offered for sale and several copies were sold. This act of publication is beyond dispute. Upon the title-page of each copy of this edition appeared the notice, "This copy must not be used for production on the stage," but Judge Lacombe holds that under the law of this country, if the publication is complete, such a notice is ineffective to reserve it from the right which such dedication gives to the public. On this ground Judge Lacombe denies the application for an injunction, and this probably ends the attempt to interfere by legal measures with the presentation of "Parsifal" in this country. Under the practice of the Federal courts Frau Wagner and her son have no right to appeal, and their only recourse is to wait until the final trial of the case, which must take its regular place on the calendar of the Circuit Court.

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Visions of Billions in Harlem Gold Fields

A few months ago we received for review a rather imposing volume on Harlem, containing a scrap-book collection of records of the old Dutch town in the northern part of Manhattan Island, and a singularly full list of all the families whose ancestors held its lands under its early charter. The volume was also supposed to contain a legal argument that the descendants of those early settlers had now a valid title to all these lands—in area the larger part of the present Borough of Manhattan. This legal argument seemed too flimsy to deserve any notice from sane people, and suggested the suspicion that the volume was published to appeal to the blindly credulous among the heirs whose names were printed in its appendices. Whether or not such was the purpose of the volume, it has certainly been the effect. Early one morning last week, people in Harlem were aroused by a man, with a loud-toned bell, crying out from time to time, "Town meeting," "Town meeting," after the fashion two centuries ago, and at ten o'clock one of the largest halls in the city was filled with descendants of the old settlers, who had been called together by the publisher of the flimsy volume to organize for the recovery of their ancestral estates. "Long before the hour set," says the "Times" report, "the descendants appeared in family groups. There were men and women present from almost every State in the Union, the greater number of the visitors coming from the plains of Illinois or the upper counties of New York." When the doors were open hardly more than half of those who had gathered were able to crowd into the hall, which holds over two thousand people. Hardly was the meeting well under way before a most remarkable religious situation developed. It proved that not only was the organizer of the movement a Christian Scientist, but that an overwhelming majority of the descendants who had gathered to fight for their claims were of the same persuasion. For a while there were signs of a long "religious" wrangle, but it proved that the non-scientific claimants were in too insignificant a minority to create a respectable dissension, and their leader finally advised that it was best to go with the Christian Science majority to the end of the road to share in the $3,000,000,000 to be distributed. The present owners of the Harlem property will console themselves with the reflection that they have a sufficient fund with which to defend their case against the threatened attack.

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The Post-Office Frauds

There will be found in another column a summary of the report of Mr. Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, who was a year ago directed by the President to investigate the alleged frauds in the Post-Office Department. To condense into a sentence this condensation of a condensation of a report the whole of which has not been given to the public, it shows frauds extending over a period of ten years, involving men of almost the first rank in the Department—one ex-Postmaster-General is among those implicated—affecting appointees under both Republican and Democratic administrations, but, we believe, implicating none who have entered the Department under civil service rules by competitive examination. Respecting this report we have the following suggestions to make:

I. It discloses an extraordinary absence of conscience in high places in Government service. Law has been broken, moral principles violated, sacred trusts disregarded, honor set at naught or simply ignored, millions of dollars of loss inflicted on the community, and the Post-Office used for illegal and immoral purposes in violation of law—all to make a few thousands of dollars for the recreant officials. We do not recall in history so huge a robbery and so shameless a breach of trust perpetrated for so small a reward. It is true that the accused are to be presumed innocent until they are proved guilty; the individuals charged with offense are not to be summarily condemned, merely because they have been indicted; but that the Post-Office has been used in breach of trust, for dishonest and dishonorable profit, we are afraid cannot be questioned.

II. The report made by Mr. Bristow has not been published in full, but it is stated that probably the full report will be called for by Congress at an early date, and that it will then be printed as a public document. It has been in some quarters reported that the portions not published trace back the offenses to their fountain head, and show the complicity of others in them—especially of members of Congress. We do not believe all things that are currently reported. We know the temptation under which Washington correspondents are placed to transform idle and unauthenticated rumors into news, especially when they are scandal. We are aware that there may be reasons of public policy which lead the Administration to publish only portions of the report. It may be that its complete publication at this time would give warning to suspected persons and prevent the steps necessary to bring them to justice. It may be that indirectly the report would cast suspicions upon persons wholly innocent. The tendency of the public to look for scapegoats is, unfortunately, a common tendency. But, in our judgment, the President owes it to the country either to make the whole report public or, with his accustomed frankness, to tell the public why he does not do so.

III. The fraud furnishes no argument against government administration of industries. The exposure furnishes an argument in the other direction. Any one who has read Henry D. Lloyd's "Wealth and Commonwealth," or Miss Tarbell's papers in "McClure's Magazine" on the Standard Oil Company, or the recent newspaper revelations respecting the Shipbuilding Trust, does not need to be told that in their magnitude these Post-Office frauds are insignificant by the side of those which, during the same time, have been perpetrated in private enterprises. And there is this difference between commercial and political frauds. The former it is almost impossible to get at. They may be publicly exposed, but they cannot ordinarily be punished, nor can the abuses which have sprung out of them be rectified. The public exposure of stock-watering, "fake" directors, purchase of public officials, ill-concealed violation of the law forbidding railroad favoritism, does practically nothing to bring the wrong-doers to account, and little to prevent the repetition of similar offenses in the future. But when frauds are perpetrated in a department of government, they can be officially investigated, the perpetrators can be compelled to meet the accusation, and even if a statute of limitations, or some skillful evasion of law, enables them to

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escape the penitentiary, they are almost certain to be deprived of their office and so of their power to repeat the offense. If, as in the present case, an aggressively honest man is in the Presidential chair, he is sure to direct such an inquisition. If not, it will be strange if the party in opposition does not find or make an opportunity to conduct an inquisition and produce a public exposure, as the Legislature of New York did in the case of the municipal corruption of Tweed and Croker. It is one of the advantages of government conduct of public business that it is liable at any time to a public inquiry which no appeal to the courts can prevent, and a public exposure which only extraordinary skill can avoid.

IV. If we are correct in saying that all those indicted for complicity in these Post-Office frauds have received their appointment through political or personal favoritism—and this is certainly true of nearly all—the facts afford a new argument against the pernicious doctrine "To the victor belong the spoils," and a new argument for the doctrine "A public office is a public trust." From the doctrine that an office may be used to pay a man for party service, it is but a step, and a short one, to the doctrine that he who has got the office may get out of it all that he can. The President of the United States, however wide his acquaintance, can have but a scant knowledge concerning the personal character of the ten or twelve million voters in the United States. In his appointments he must of necessity depend on the counsel of advisers familiar with the men and the conditions of the several localities. We can see no better way for him than to take counsel from the Senators and Representatives of the several States and districts. The remedy for the appointments to public service which have made possible these Post-Office frauds is for the Senators and Representatives to nominate to office, not the men who have rendered the best service to the party, but the men who will render the best service to the country; and for the Administration, in aid of this principle, to carry out rigorously and undeviatingly the principle that no man, however recommended, can be appointed to any office, whether high or humble, unless in some way evidence is afforded of his competence and character. For the frauds in the Post-Office the country can hold no party responsible; it ought not to hold merely the defrauders responsible; it ought to see that the system which has made them possible is also under indictment, and ought to render against it a verdict of guilty, which all appointing officers, whether Federal, State, or municipal, will hear and heed.

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Have We Suppressed Facts?

In his Thanksgiving sermon, the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, D.D., of New Haven, discussing the Panama question, spoke in the following terms of The Outlook: "We are not to be satisfied with hypocritical explanations or pretenses, or with any such easy justification of it, superficial in reasoning and with large spaces in it vacant of facts, as has appeared in papers representing the religious sense of the community, like The Outlook." The charge that in its report of the recent history of Panama The Outlook has omitted material facts is a charge that it is fatally defective in that which it regards as its pre-eminent function—the interpretative report of current history. If its readers cannot depend upon its giving all the facts, of course they cannot depend upon its interpretation. Usually we pay no regard to attacks upon our position, or even upon our integrity; but such a criticism, coming from such a critic, seems to justify a brief response.

In order to make sure that our readers should have a full account of all the material facts in this case, we have (1) secured in the paragraph history account of the Panama affair from week to week the co-operation of a gentleman who has held and still holds that the action of the United States Government has been hasty and ill advised, if not unjust to Colombia, and have omitted no fact which he regarded as important to a full understanding of the case. (2) We have invited a gentleman who is strenuously

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opposed to the course of the Administration, and who is an expert in sociological and political history, to give his statement of the facts, and have printed it exactly as he gave it. (3) We have sent a staff correspondent to Washington to interview leading representatives there and to examine the official records, with instructions to tell our readers the whole truth, regardless of its effect on the Administration or on our editorial opinions. (4) We have printed in full the Colombian view, as given officially by the President of Colombia in his protest addressed to the Senate of the United States. In view of this statement, we might well have left, without further reply, Dr. Smyth's vague charge that in our history of Panama there are large spaces vacant of facts. But we have in addition obtained from him a letter of specifications, which we print on another page, appending to it references to date and page in previous issues of The Outlook where may be found the facts which he charges us with omitting.

We have given our own interpretation of the legal and moral bearing of these facts, as clearly and as frankly as we know how to express it. We repeat here tersely our previously expressed conviction, namely:

(1) The government of Colombia over Panama was intolerably corrupt and despotic.

(2) The revolt of Panama against Colombia was entirely justified, and deserves the sympathy of all liberty-loving Americans.

(3) The obligation under which our Administration was placed to keep the transit of the Isthmus open justified the Administration in recognizing Panama just as soon as there was reasonable prospect that it could keep the transit open, as easily and safely under the government of Panama as under the government of Colombia.

(4) The United States has taken possession of no territory. It has simply secured the right to open, build, protect, and control an interoceanic waterway, on which the commercial life of the people of the Isthmus depends, in which all the civilized nations of the world are interested, and in which the interest of the United States is greater than that of other nations only because that waterway is nearer to its commercial ports.

On these facts and these conclusions we base our congratulation to Panama on the success with which it has effected its just and bloodless revolution, and our congratulations to the Administration on the promptitude with which it has recognized the new Republic. The action both of Panama and of the Administration appears to us to be sustained by the highest moral considerations. Superficial our reasoning may be; of that our readers must judge. But it is not based on any suppression or omission of facts, nor accompanied with any hypocritical explanations or pretenses.

❀

Letters to a Minister

The Function of the Ministry

The second function which the Church exercised in the olden time was that of government. As the Roman pagan government was gradually dissolved through its own corruption and decay, the ecclesiastics took up the work of government; not primarily because they wished to do so, but because there was no one else to do it. The great imperial organism went to pieces, and they became municipal administrators. Mr. Bryce, in his "Holy Roman Empire," traces the development of the church's entering into what we call politics. First, the ministers went into politics, because there was no one else to rule rightly; next, the ministers divided the function with the laymen, the ministry taking the ecclesiastical side, the laymen the secular side; and, finally, the ministry assumed the responsibility of telling the laymen what they ought to do and how they ought to do it.

Americans are agreed that it is not the function of ministers, *as ministers*, to manage legislatures or municipal assemblies. True, Dr. Gladden goes into the Common Council of Columbus as a reformer; but he is not there in his capacity as minister. He has laid aside, for the purpose of political admin-

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istration, his ministerial functions for the moment. But ought not the Christian ministry to tell the people how to perform their political duties? When the political duties were performed by the emperor, it was the pope's duty to tell the emperor how to perform them; now that they are performed by all the people, ought not Protestant ministers to tell the people how to perform them? In other words ought not the minister to preach politics? This question cannot be answered categorically. It cannot be answered No! for all duties are proper themes for the minister, and free citizenship imposes certain duties on the citizen. It cannot be answered Yes! for, philosophically, it makes no difference whether a Congregational minister tells his congregation how to vote, or a Roman Catholic priest tells his congregation how they ought to vote; and yet if a Roman Catholic priest tells his congregation how they ought to vote, the whole Protestant part of the city is aflame with indignation. We think that a Roman Catholic priest must not preach politics, but that a Congregational minister must. But we cannot consistently advocate one principle for ourselves and another for them.

There are two things necessary to good government in a free commonwealth: the first is, a diffused spirit of justice, patriotism, good will; the second is, the organization of this spirit of justice and patriotism and good will in laws and political institutions. It is necessary to have the spirit of justice, equity, patriotism, and good will; it is also necessary to organize this spirit in political institutions and formulate it in laws. It is the function of the lawyer, the statesman, the political reformer, to formulate the spirit of justice, equity, and good will in laws and institutions; it is the function of the minister to develop the spirit of justice, equity, and good will that it may be in the community to be formulated. It is our function, as ministers, to inculcate by every means in our power the fundamental principle that the Indian in this country is to be treated with justice and with equity, that he is not to be robbed and plundered and kept in ignorance and be denied liberty; but when we come to such questions as, "How shall we frame our laws for this purpose? Shall the Indian be under the War Department or under the Interior Department? Shall the reservation be broken up, and in what way?" they do not belong to us to solve, at least not as ministers.

In the nature of the case, the statesman must be an opportunist if he is to succeed—that is, he must consider the immediate effect of the present action. But we need other men in the community than opportunists. We need men with a long look ahead; men who are not considering what will be the immediate effect; men who consider what will be the ultimate effect of human action on the kingdom of God. Such is the minister. He is or should be an idealist. When an idealist goes into politics and undertakes to carry out his ideals in political action, he fails; when an opportunist goes into the pulpit and undertakes to measure human policies by immediate results, he fails.

What I recommend to you on the subject of political preaching, then, is this: Deal with all the public issues of your time, but deal with them exclusively in their relation to the kingdom of God. As a citizen, you may be a Republican or a Democrat, a Populist or a Prohibitionist, but in your pulpit be neither. Do not undertake to use your ministerial influence to promote the success of special candidates or parties or political policies. It is not certain that you are infallible; it is very certain that your congregation will not believe that you are. You and I are men of like passions as other men are. In the midst of a heated political campaign we ourselves get the heats of the campaign burning like a fever in our veins. I noticed that during the Bryan campaign the ministers who preached on the political issue in the East assured us that the gold standard was the only honest money, and the ministers who preached in Colorado were equally certain that free silver was the only honest money. Remember, too, that there are men who are shrewder than you are who will be very glad to get your influence to promote the result of the election of to-day, but who care

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nothing for the relation of that vote or of your influence to the kingdom of God in the world. Do not work for parties; do not work for candidates; do not work for immediate results; do not be an opportunist. Carry your idealism into all your teaching concerning political questions. Keep always the long look ahead. Work for the triumph of the kingdom of God, not for the triumph of a political party. Do not imagine that the triumph of the kingdom of God is identical with or even dependent upon the triumph of a political party. Remember that there are honest men in all parties and dishonest men in all parties; and preach to give victory to honesty in both parties rather than the victory of one party over the other. You have the ear and ought to have the confidence of men of all parties. Preach not to promote the political success of either party, but to promote whatsoever things are best, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report in men of every party, in men of no party, in men of all parties. L. A.

❀

The Spectator

The Spectator has recently returned from a trip to sea—or rather to the sea. Exactly what is the use of the definite article in the second form of the phrase we may leave to the grammarians; certainly it is a mystery why "to sea" should mean an embarkation, and "to the sea" should stop at the ocean's edge. But one reason for the Spectator's journey was the desire to escape from words to realities, and so he made his way at once through the gray, widespread town, over the amphibious strip, and to the sand—that half-solid, half-fluid compromise between shore and sea, which is friend to both its neighbors, and remains a buffer state, belonging now to one and again to the other.

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Arrived, the Spectator sat down and looked out upon the broad Atlantic; and there remained, blessed with lack of wish to move or do otherwise than look. It was not in the season, and the specimens of the human race upon the long, smooth, gently sloping beach were few and remained few. As if in obedience to a law, the comers silently marched to the edge of the wave line, seated themselves, and remained at gaze—much as the Spectator had seen visitors do upon the brink of the Grand Cañon in Arizona. And then for a long season nothing happened save the coming of the breakers. The first gazing was for the distant horizon and the wide surface of invisible motion that lay between, recognized as motion only because of the infinite series from the waves at our feet to the unmoving, ruled line where sky ended. But the breakers were insistent; they spoke to the ear and claimed the eye, so that the looker-on could not ignore them. Once the attention was fixed upon the waves, there it remained, until the Spectator was moved to ask himself why these long ranges of salt water possessed the power of fascination.

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Many who come to the shore bring books—the best of letters, classics, favorite authors. And yet the waves, with their growth, their culmination, their downfall, successfully compete against poet, dramatist, novelist, historian, essayist—and the books lie unread while the sea babbles unintelligible things more moving than pen ever wrote. Isn't there something here transcending logic, outrunning science? The Spectator likes to be practical, strives to bridle sentiment; but is it not an every-day, plain, practical truth that the sea has in it something which only poetry can reach? something of which every human soul is conscious, something it must either love or hate despite the knowledge that the ocean is only a great pool of salty water? Some modern innovators may make Greek an optional study, but can they replace Homer's line, "the innumerable smiles of the many-voiced sea," or substitute any theory of tidal action for the vision of Aphrodite born of the white sea-foam? There is immortality in the Greek classics, or they would not rise like bidden spirits at the very sight of the vasty deep. The foamy top of a wave "never

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gleams without bringing me dreams" of the horses of Poseidon beating down the waves with webbed hoofs as they bear their master over the sea's unbounded realm. Mere literature lies unread before the waves, but the Greek myths read themselves to the sound of sea-music. Where else is there a true science of the sea—a Thallatology? The naturalist striving to grasp a jelly-fish or pursuing an unwilling sand-flea has too limited a range; young Darwin, studying out laws of tides, is no nearer the mark. If you would know the sea, you must read the poets first, and the prose-poets next—the Bible, Homer, and Shakespeare, Byron, Coleridge, Longfellow, "Barry Cornwall," William Black, S. G. W. Benjamin, Michelet, especially Herman Melville and Charles Reade, in "Hard Cash" and in "Love Me Little, Love Me Long."

❀

But the Spectator has wandered far a-sea. His main purpose was to find out why the sight of breakers on the shore so fascinates eye and mind. He tried to analyze the matter, and for that purpose almost lost the very feeling under consideration. The first symptom of the breaker is eminence, a long ridge of pulsation, a pyramid drawn out sidewise, a sign of the struggle between the force that raises and that which withholds. Then the uppermost ridge, too thin to remain elevated, falls over, imprisoning the air beneath. The air crowds through its walls, making foam. The elastic air, equally resistant, makes a long arch, vaulted and groined. So beautiful is this architecture that we must see it again—again—again. And here lies the fascination. Expectation, fulfillment, destruction, in forms like enough to give satisfaction, unlike enough for variety, with individuality in each wave, universality in them all, and in their continuance. Hence come the joy, the rest, the exhilaration of gazing on the sea; hence also the high prices of land along the shore.

❀

The Government has retained vast tracts of land by its great wonders, by the Cañon, the Yosemite, Niagara, the Adirondacks—the Spectator is glad he cannot recall them all—but what of the shore? Take the south shore of Long Island, for example: how much of it is public possession, a park, from which the public cannot be excluded? How much of it should be? The Spectator is old enough to remember Coney Island when one or two weather-beaten hostelries, fit companions for drift-wood and seaweed, offered the only refuge for the adventurers who traveled ten miles behind the slow-moving car-horses to the solitude of a lonely beach. It was a trip to the sea then. What is it now? One might almost wish for a gigantic tidal wave to wash clean its Augean stables! That is what "private enterprise" does for the shore of the blessed healing sea!

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But the sea air makes one hungry, and with many a backward glance the Spectator returns to the neat little hotel for dinner, fervently hoping it may be long before public patronage shall demand anything larger. For of all inharmonious combinations that grate upon the lover of the sea, the worst is that between the ocean,

"Dark-heaving, boundless, endless, and sublime,
The image of eternity, the throne of the Invisible,"

and a big, vulgar, noisy, chattering hotel, full of people who ought to know better.

❀

The Spectator wishes he were Czar of the United States, that he might set apart miles of seacoast for the eternal playground and sanitarium of ocean-lovers. Byron may exult:

"Man marks the earth with ruin—his control
Stops with the shore,

but unfortunately most of us must remain on the shore amid the merry-go-rounds, beer saloons, "private grounds," soda-water fountains, "loop-the-loops," and other nuisances. Let us have some shores reserved from profanation, and your petitioner, the Spectator, will ever pray, etc., etc., etc.

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT THE CITIZEN[1]

BY JACOB A. RIIS

Author of "The Making of an American," "How the Other Half Lives," etc.

Chapter II.—What He Got Out of College

RATHER a delicate-looking young fellow yet, not over a hundred and thirty pounds on the scales, slender of frame and slim of waist, was the Theodore Roosevelt who made his entry into Harvard while the country yet rang with the echoes of the Electoral Commission and of the destructive railroad riots of the summer that followed. They were troubled times to begin life in, and one would naturally think that they would leave their mark upon a spirit like Roosevelt's. I know that they did, but the evidence of it does not lie on the surface. Neither in the memory of his classmates nor in his record as an editor of the "Advocate" is there anything to suggest it. I was in Pennsylvania during those riots, when militiamen were burned like rats in a railroad round-house. I saw what they meant, and I have no difficulty in making out their stamp upon his ardent spirit when I read such comments as this on the draft riots in his history of New York, though written more than a dozen years after:

"The troops and police were thoroughly armed, and attacked the rioters with the most wholesome desire to do them harm; . . . a lesson was inflicted on the lawless and disorderly which they never entirely forgot. Two millions of property had been destroyed and many valuable lives lost. But over twelve hundred rioters were slain—an admirable object-lesson to the remainder."

Perhaps they had more to do with shaping his later career, those cruel riots, than even he has realized, for I should not be surprised if, unconsciously, he acted upon their motion in joining the militia in his own State, and so got the first grip upon the soldiering that stood him in such good stead in Cuba. "I wanted," he said to me after he had become President, "to count for one in the fight for order and for the Republic, if the crisis were to come. I wanted to be in a position to take a man's stand in such a case; that was why." Counting for one in the place where he stood, when that was the thing to do, then and always, he has got to the place where he counts for all of us, should such days come back, as please God they will not; and nowhere, I think, in the land is there any one who doubts that "order and the Republic" are safe in his hands.

But in his youthful mind these things were working yet, unidentified. His was a healthy nature without morbid corners. The business of his boyhood had been to make himself strong that he might do the work of a man, by which he had in mind chiefly, no doubt, the horse and the gun—the bully, perhaps, whom he had not forgotten—but the hunt, the life in the open. Now, among his fellows, it was to get the most out of what their companionship offered. He became instantly a favorite with his class of a hundred and seventy odd. They laughed at his oddities, at his unrepressed enthusiasm, at his liking for Elizabethan poetry, voted him "more or less crazy" with true Harvard conservatism, respected him highly for his scholarship on the same solid ground, and fell in even with his notions for his own sake, as afterward some of them fell in behind him in the rush up San

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Juan hill, leaving lives of elegance and ease to starve with him in the trenches and do the chores of a trooper in camp under a tropical sun. It is remembered that Theodore Roosevelt set Harvard to skipping the rope, a sport it had abandoned years before with knickerbockers; but it suited this student to keep up the exercise as a means of strengthening the leg muscles, and rope-skipping became a pastime of the class of 1880. In the gymnasium they wore red stockings with their practice suits. Roosevelt had happened upon a pair that were striped a patriotic red and white, and he wore them, at first to the amazement of the other students. He did not even know that they had attracted attention, but when some one told him he laughed and kept them on. It was what the legs could do in the stockings he was there to find out. Twenty years after I heard a policeman call him a dude when he walked up the steps of police headquarters with a silk sash about his waist, something no man had been known to wear in Mulberry Street in the memory of the oldest there; and I saw the same officer looking after him down the street, as long as he was in sight, the day he went, and turn back with a sigh that made him my friend forever: "There won't such another come through that door again in my time, that there won't." And there did not. The old man is retired long since.

He joined the exclusive "Pork" Club, and forthwith smashed all its hallowed traditions and made the Porcellian blood run cold, by taking his fiancée to lunch where no woman ever trod before. He simply saw no reason why a lady should not lunch at a gentlemen's club; and when the shocked bachelor minds of the "Pork" Club searched the horizon for one to confront him with, they discovered that there was none. Accordingly the world still stood, and so did the college. He played polo, did athletic stunts with the fellows, and drove a two-wheeled gig badly, having no end of good times in it. When he put on the boxing-gloves, he hailed the first comer with the more delight if he happened to be the champion of the class, who was twice his size and heft. The pummeling that ensued he took with the most hearty good will; and though his nose bled and his glasses fell off, putting him at a disadvantage, he refused grimly to cry quarter, and pressed the fight home in a way that always reminds me of that redoubtable Danish sea-fighter, Peter Tordenskjold, who kept up the fight, firing pewter dinner-plates and mugs from his one gun, when on his little smack there was left but a single man of the crew "and he wept." Tordenskjold killed the captain of the Swedish frigate with one of his mugs and got away. Roosevelt was bested in his boxing-matches often enough, but, however superior, his opponents bore away always the impression that they had faced a fighter.

But the battle was not always to the strong in those days. I have heard a story of how Roosevelt beat a man with a reputation as a fighter, but not, it would appear, with the instincts of a gentleman. I shall not vouch for it, for I have not asked him about it; but it is typical enough to be true, except for the wonder how the fellow got in there. He took, so the story runs, a mean advantage and struck a blow that drew blood before Roosevelt had got his glove on right. The bystanders cried foul, but Roosevelt smiled one of his grim smiles.

"I guess you made a mistake. We do not do that way here," he said, offering the other his gloved hand in formal salutation as a sign to begin hostilities. The next moment his right shot out and took the man upon the point of the jaw, and the left followed suit. In two minutes he was down and out. Roosevelt was "in form" that day. All the fighting blood in him had been roused by the unfairness of the blow. I have seen him when his blood was up for good cause once or twice, and I rather think the story must be true. If I were to fight him and wanted to win, I should shun a foul blow as I would the pestilence. I am sure I would not run half the risk from the latter.

Play was part of the college life, and he took a hand in it because it belonged. Work was the bigger part, and he did not shirk it, or any of it. I am not sure, but I have a notion that he did not like arithmetic. I feel it in my bones, some-

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how. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought. I know I hated it. But I will warrant he went through with it all the same, which I did not. I think he was among the first twenty in his class, which graduated a hundred and forty. He early picked out as his specialties the history of men and things, animals included. The ambition to be a naturalist and a professor clung to him still, but more and more the doings of men and their concerns began to attract him. It was so with all he did in college, whether at work or play—it was the life that moved in it he was after. Unconsciously yet, I think, his own life began to shape itself upon its real lines. He read the "Federalist" with the entire absorption that was and is his characteristic, and lived and thought with the makers of our government. There are few public men to-day who are more firmly grounded in those fundamentals than he, and the airy assumption of shallow politicians and critics who think they have in Roosevelt to do with a man of their own kind sometimes makes me smile. The faculty of forgetting all else but the topic in hand is one of the great secrets of his success in whatever he has undertaken as an official. It is the faculty of getting things done. They tell stories yet, that go around the board at class dinners, of how he would come into a fellow-student's room for a visit, and, picking up a book, would become immediately and wholly absorbed in its contents, then wake up with a guilty start to confess that his whole hour was gone and hurry away while they shouted after him. It was the student in him which we in our day are so apt to forget in the man of action, of deeds. But the two have always gone together in him; they belong together. In all the wild excitement of the closing hours of the convention that set him in the Vice-President's chair, he, alone in an inner room, was reading Thucydides, says Albert Shaw, who was with him. He was resting. I saw him pick up a book, in a lull in the talk, the other day, and instantly forget all things else. He was not reading the book as much as he was *living* it. So, men get all there is out of what is in hand, and they are few who can do it. However, of that I shall have more to say later, when I have him in Mulberry Street, where he was mine for two years.

His college chums, sometimes, seeing the surface drift and judging from it, thought him "quite unrestrained," as one of them put it to me, meaning that he lacked a strong grip on himself. It was a natural mistake. They saw the enthusiasm that gave seemingly full vent to itself and tested men by the contact, not the cautious, almost wary, deliberation which in the end guided action, though he himself but half knew it. They laughed a little at his jump at the proposition to go to Greenland with a classmate and study the fauna there—he was planning the trip before it had been fairly suggested—and at the preparations he made for a tiger-hunting expedition to India with his brother Elliott. The fact that in both cases he *acted* upon the coolest judgment and stayed home occurred to them only long afterward. To me at this end, with his later life to interpret its beginning, it seems clear enough that already the perfect balance that has distinguished his mental processes since was beginning to assert itself. However he might seem to be speeding toward extremes, he never got there. He buried himself in his books, but he woke up at the proper seasons, and what he had got he kept. He went in for the play, all there was of it, but he never mistook the means for the end and let the play run away with him. Long years after, when the thing that was then taking shape in him had ripened, he wrote it down in the record of his Western hunts: "In a certain kind of fox-hunting lore there is much reference to a Warwickshire squire who, when the Parliamentary and Royalist armies were forming for the battle at Edgehill, was discovered between the hostile lines, unmovedly drawing the covers for a fox. Now, this placid sportsman should by rights have been slain offhand by the first trooper who reached him, whether Cavalier or Roundhead. He had mistaken means for ends, he had confounded the healthful play which should fit a man for needful work with the work itself, and mistakes of this

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kind are sometimes criminal. Hardy sports of the field offer the best possible training for war; but they become contemptible when indulged in while the nation is at death-grips with her enemies."

One factor in this mental balance, his unhesitating moral courage which shirked no disagreeable task and was halted by no false pride of opinion, had long been apparent. He was known as a good hand for a disagreeable task that had to be done, a reproof to be administered in justice and fairness—I am thinking of how the man kept that promise of the youth, before Santiago when for the twentieth time he "wrecked a promising career" with his famous round-robin—and also for the generous speed with which he would hasten to undo a wrong done by word or act. There were no half-way measures with him then. He owned right up. "He was fair always," said one of his classmates who was close to him. "He never tried to humbug others, or himself either, but spoke right out in meeting, telling it all." No wonder some within reach thought him erratic. There has never been a time in the history of the world when such a course would commend itself to all men as sane. It commended itself to him as right, and that was enough.

A distinguishing trait in his father was—had been, he died while Theodore was at college—devotion to duty, and the memory of it and of him was potent with the son. He tried to walk in his steps. "I tried faithfully to do what father had done," he told me once when we talked about him, "but I did it poorly. I became Secretary of the Prison Reform Association (I think that was the society he spoke of), and joined this and that committee. Father had done good work on so many; but in the end I found out that we have each to work in his own way to do our best; and when I struck mine, though it differed from his, yet I was able to follow the same lines and do what he would have had me do."

It was thus natural that Theodore Roosevelt should have sought out a Sunday-school and a chance to teach as soon as he was settled at Harvard, and that his choice should have fallen upon a mission school. He went there in pursuit of no scheme of philanthropy. Providence had given him opportunities and a training that were denied these, and it was simple fairness that he should help his neighbor who was less fortunate through no fault of his own. The Roosevelts were Dutch Reformed. He found no Dutch Reformed church in Boston, but there were enough of other denominations. The handiest was Episcopal. It happened that it was of high church bent. Theodore Roosevelt asked no questions, but went to work. With characteristic directness he was laying down the way of life to the boys and girls in his class when an untoward event happened. One of his boys came to school with a black eye. He owned up that he had got it in a fight, and on Sunday. His teacher made stern inquiry. "Jim" somebody, it appeared, who sat beside his sister, had been pinching her all through the hour, and when they came out they had a stand-up fight and he punched him good, bearing away the black eye as his share. The verdict was prompt.

"You did perfectly right," said his teacher, and he gave him a dollar. To the class it was ideal justice, but it got out among the officers of the school and scandalized them dreadfully. Roosevelt was not popular with them. Unfamiliar with the forms of the service, he had failed at times to observe them all as they thought he should. They wished to know if he had objection to any of them. No, none in the world; he was ready to do anything required of him. He himself was Dutch Reformed—he got no farther. The idea of a "Dutch Reformed" teaching in their school, superimposed upon the incident of the black eye, was too much. They parted with somewhat formal expressions of mutual regard. Roosevelt betook himself to a Congregational Sunday-school near by and taught there the rest of his four years' course in college. How it fared with Jim's conqueror I do not know.

Before he had finished the course, Roosevelt had started upon his literary career. It came in the day's work, with-

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out conscious purpose on his part to write a book. They had at his Club James' history, an English work, and he found that it made detailed misstatements about the war of 1812. Upon looking up American authorities, it turned out that they gave no detailed contradictions of these statements. The reason was not wholly free from meanness: in nearly all the sea-fights of that war the American forces had outnumbered the British, often very materially, but the home historians, wishing not to emphasize this fact, had contented themselves with the mere statement that the "difference was trifling," thus by their foolish vaunts opening the door to exaggeration in the beaten enemy's camp. The facts which Roosevelt brought out from the official files with absolute impartiality grew into his first book, "The Naval War of 1812," which took rank at once as an authority. The British paid the young author, then barely out of college, the high compliment of asking him to write the chapter on this war for their monumental work on "The Royal Navy," and there it stands to-day, unchallenged.

So with work and with play and with the class politics in which Theodore took a vigorous hand, the four years wore away as one. He was, by the way, not a good speaker in those days, I am told; but such speeches as he made—and he never farmed the duty out when it was his to do—were very much to the point. One is remembered yet with amusement by a distinguished lawyer in this city. He had been making an elaborate and as he thought lucid argument in class-meeting, and sat down, properly proud of the impression he must have made; when up rose Theodore Roosevelt.

"I have been listening, Mr. Chairman," he spoke, "and, so far as I can see, not one word of what Mr. —— has said has any more to do with this matter than has the man in the moon. It is—" but the class was in a roar, and what "it was" the indignant previous speaker never learned.

But, as I said, the years passed, and, having graduated, Roosevelt went abroad to spend a year with alternate study in Germany and mountain-climbing in Switzerland by way of letting off steam. Probably the verdict that would have been set down against his whole college career would have been that it was in no way remarkable. Here and there some one had taken notice of the young man, as having quite unusual powers of observation and of concentration, but nothing had happened of any extraordinary nature, though things enough happened where he was around. Later on, when the fact had long compelled public attention, I asked him how it was. His answer I recommend to the close attention and study of young men everywhere who want to get on:

"I put myself in the way of things happening," he said, "and they happened."

It may be that the longer they think of it, like myself, the more they will see in it. A plain and homely prescription, but so, when you look at it, has been the man's whole life so far—a plain talk to plain people, on plain issues of right and wrong. The extraordinary thing is that some of us should have got up such a heat about it. Though, come to think of it, that isn't so extraordinary either; the issues are so very plain. "Thou shalt not steal" is not exactly revolutionary preaching, but it is apt to stir up feelings when it means what it says. No extraordinary ambitions, no other thought than to do his share of what there was to do, and to do it well, stirred in this young student now sailing across the seas to begin life in his native land, to take up a man's work in a man's country. None of his college chums had been found to predict for him a brilliant public career. Even now they own it.

What, then, had he got out of his five years of study? They were having a reunion of his class when he was Police Commissioner, and he was there. One of the professors told of a student coming that day to bid him good-by. He asked him what was to be his work in the world.

"Oh!" said he, with a little yawn. "Really, do you know, professor, it does not seem to me that there is anything that is much worth while."

Theodore Roosevelt, who had been sitting, listening, at the other end of the table,

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got up suddenly and worked his way round to the professor's seat. He struck the table a blow that was not meant for it alone.

"That fellow," said he, "ought to have been knocked in the head. I would rather take my chances with a blackmailing policeman than with such as he."

That was what Theodore Roosevelt got out of his years at Harvard. And I think, upon the whole, that he could have got nothing better, for himself, for us, or for the college.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Some Inside Panama History

The following communication is furnished to us at our request by a gentleman who has long been familiar with the past political relations between Colombia and Panama and with all the negotiations between the former State and the United States. As his reference to the Suez Canal indicates, he is familiar also with the international law and precedents involved. His name is to us a guarantee of the accuracy of his information and the trustworthiness of his statements. The statement that Colombia proposed to the United States to join her in cheating the Panama Company out of the $40,000,000 promised to it, and then to share the profit of the steal with Colombia, we think sufficiently justifies our characterization of the Colombian politicians as "robber politicians."—THE EDITORS.

THERE is necessarily a great deal of ignorance and misunderstanding on the part of the American public respecting the exact facts and the real merits of the Panama-Colombian situation.

Independently of the Canal question, the revolution in Panama was justified, and is entitled to our sympathy and support as a liberty-loving people.

Although Colombia is supposed to be a republic, its administration of government has been one of the worst, most corrupt and inefficient of despotisms. It has oppressed its people; there is no such thing as liberty of thought or conduct within the republic; there is no free expression of popular will by use of the ballot, and has not been for years. The present administration of government under President Marroquin was the result of usurpation of power, President Sanclemente having been forcibly and violently evicted from office. As to the Isthmus, the Government at Bogota takes no sympathy or interest in it, and made use of it only to benefit itself at the expense of the Department of Panama. Taxes collected there which ought to be applied to local uses and purposes are and have been diverted to Bogota. Forced loans have been levied upon its inhabitants, and every conceivable means of oppression has been exercised most arbitrarily and inconsiderately by the Bogota Government. In other words, there is not a vestige of true republican government in Colombia, but, on the contrary, oppression and persecution of every form. The grievances of the Department of Panama and its citizens are such that it has been in a constant and growing state of political unrest for years. The intelligent people of that section have only waited for the right opportunity to secure their independence, which has been their cherished ambition for years.

If Colombia had properly administered its affairs, if it had not persecuted, oppressed, and wronged its citizens, if it had been honest in the administration of its government, if it had shown consideration for the Department of Panama instead of contempt, if it had governed itself in any of its relations with the citizens of that section in a spirit of justice or fairness, it would undoubtedly be entitled to the sympathy of the American people in any revolution on the part of its citizens; but, as the case stands, Colombia is not entitled to our moral support or sympathy in the slightest degree. On the contrary, the Isthmians are entitled to our moral support and encouragement in seceding from such a despotic government and establishing themselves as an independent republic.

Independently, therefore, of the Canal question, Americans should sympathize

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with the Isthmians; but it would be in keeping with the best traditions of our history if the Government manifested that sympathy to which they are entitled.

But on the Canal question alone, Colombia has forfeited all claim to our sympathy or support.

For upwards of fifty years the transit across the Isthmus by rail or water has been a subject of negotiation and treaty between New Granada, Colombia, and the United States, and the Governments of Europe. The possibility of the construction of the Canal has long been anticipated by all of these countries, and the subject has been one of international interest and activity. We find not only that treaties are made by New Granada, Colombia, and other countries, but the subject is one that receives independent consideration by the United States and Great Britain in which Colombia does not participate and is not entitled to be heard. In other words, it is manifest that the Canal question is not a local question, but is international in its character. This principle was established in the case of the Suez Canal. This Canal was built by a private company, and was not owned or controlled by any government. Notwithstanding this, the nations of Europe met in convention, and, after several years of deliberation, agreed upon a form of convention or treaty regulating and controlling the neutrality of the Canal. In this way it was conclusively established, and has never since been disputed, that any canal or waterway connecting great arms of the sea or oceans is, notwithstanding its construction by artificial means, an international waterway, and as such, nations of the world are vitally interested in its completion, operation, and use. For this reason, the canal to be constructed across the Isthmus of Panama is a waterway in which the Republic of Colombia has the least possible interest in its use. Colombia's commerce is so insignificant as not to be considered; but the great commercial nations of the world are the real parties interested in the Canal's construction, completion, and use. The right to construct and control the Canal is, therefore, one in which Colombia has the least possible interest, while the great commercial nations of the world have the largest possible interest. By common consent, the United States, by reason of its proximity, its commercial interests, the artificial extension of its coast line, and its prominence as a nation in the Western Hemisphere, is conceded to be most vitally interested in the subject, and should therefore be first considered. To treat the Canal question as local to Colombia is, therefore, unjustified and improper.

Colombia has, by its conduct towards the United States respecting the Panama route, forfeited its claim to any consideration at the hands of the American people.

After the Isthmian Canal Commission, by authority of Congress, examined the Nicaragua and Panama routes, it withheld its report and recommendation to the President respecting the selection of the route until protocols had been agreed upon between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and Colombia and the United States, furnishing the basis of treaties to be thereafter negotiated, relating to the construction, use, and maintenance of the Canal. The Commission was in a delicate position in having to select one or the other route, and in order not to embarrass the United States in its subsequent negotiations for a treaty by first selecting the route, and committing the United States irrevocably in any way, these protocols were negotiated in advance of the selection of the route, upon terms which were generally satisfactory to the United States, and thus leaving the Commission free to adopt or select the route without any delicate embarrassments. Prior to that time, Minister Silva represented Colombia, and committed his country to the proposition that the New Panama Canal Company might sell its concessions and property to the United States, this consent being required by the terms of the concession which prohibited such transfer to a government; and unless Colombia had thus consented, it would have been impossible for the Isthmian Commission to have reported in favor of the Panama route, as it would not have been practicable, without said consent, to acquire it. With the full consent of Colombia, Minister Silva in-

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vited the New Panama Canal Company to make a proposition of sale to the United States. Thereafter Minister Concha, knowing, of course, the acts of his predecessor, signed a protocol on the part of Colombia, generally outlining the terms of the treaty to be made in case the Panama route were adopted. Consequently, the Isthmian Canal Commission reported in favor of the Panama route as being the most feasible and practical route, a step which could not have by any possibility been taken except by the acts which preceded it by Colombia's representatives, Ministers Silva and Concha. After the route was adopted, and the Spooner Act was passed, authorizing the purchase of the property of the Panama Company and the construction of the Canal upon that route, a treaty between the United States and Colombia was negotiated; the negotiations for this treaty commenced during Minister Concha's term; but before it was actually completed, he returned to his country and left the negotiations in charge of Dr. Herran. Many months were consumed in agreeing upon the exact terms of the treaty, which, as is well known, finally resulted in an agreement on the part of the Government of the United States to pay Colombia $10,000,000 in cash and $250,000 as annual rental. The very first article of this treaty unequivocally and positively consents to the sale by the New Panama Canal Company of its property and concessions to the United States. Thus again Colombia committed itself irrevocably to the sale of the property of the Company and its concessions to the United States. The treaty was ratified by the United States and sent to Colombia for ratification. Before the treaty was signed by Dr. Herran and Secretary Hay, a suggestion was made to the French company that it must pay $10,000,000 to Colombia as a condition of its giving its consent to the sale. After the treaty was signed, and while it was before the Colombian Congress for ratification, these demands were again renewed, and intimations were given of a semi-official character that the treaty would not be ratified unless the French company contributed from the proceeds of the sale at least $10,000,000; this amount was afterwards modified to the extent of $5,000,000. But to these improper demands the French company was unwilling to assent. Their right to sell was established by the direct request of the Government of Colombia to do so, and also by the terms of the treaty which had been negotiated and signed. A demand of this character, under the circumstances, meant nothing more, therefore, than a demand to obtain from the company an amount to which the Government of Colombia was in no way morally or legally entitled, especially as the amount to be paid to the French company represented a very low valuation for the actual property owned by it, and the valuation of the concessions was, according to the report of the Isthmian Commission, not considered in reaching this valuation, so that the $40,000,000 to be paid to the French company was the consideration to be paid for physical property alone. The United States emphatically refused to become a party to assist the Government of Colombia in coercing any such payment.

The treaty was presented to the Senate of Colombia by President Marroquin, but was contemptuously and almost insolently rejected. No attempt was made to modify or amend it in any form, but by unanimous vote, without serious consideration or discussion, the treaty was rejected.

If any responsible government of the world had been guilty of such contemptuous and insolent treatment of the United States, it would doubtless have resulted in a very serious situation. It is, of course, inconceivable that any responsible government could treat a nation like the United States in such a flippant and discourteous way.

Instead of attempting to deal with the subject broadly and intelligently, the Senate of Colombia threatened to pass a law violating the contract of concession with the New Panama Canal Company, in order to forfeit its concession and confiscate its property. The concession to the Company was extended from 1904 to 1910 by executive act during a period of revolution. This extension was obtained in consideration

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of the payment of $1,000,000, and was therefore binding upon Colombia. The Senate of Colombia, thinking that there might be an opportunity to derive some unfair advantage from the present situation, sought to annul the concession, so that it should expire in 1904, intending in 1904 to enter into possession of the property and then treat with the United States for its sale, thus depriving the French company of its property, and intimating that the value of it should be divided between the United States and Colombia. Such a purpose, baldly stated, is, of course, a shock to the moral sense of the world; but yet that is precisely what the Senate of Colombia proposed to do. This purpose was not executed. The United States could not by any possibility become a party to such a fraud, nor would France permit Colombia thus to violate its own obligations with the citizens of France. But the mere suggestion of such a course is an indication of the moral depravity of the Colombian nation.

A government guilty of such trifling, bad faith, and moral turpitude is, of course, to be treated with contempt rather than consideration.

A great deal of misconception has arisen respecting the revolution itself. Long before the adjournment of the Colombian Congress, and while the treaty was under consideration, the people of the Isthmus openly declared that if to the grievances already existing were added the additional reason resulting from a refusal to ratify the Canal treaty, they would rise as one man to secede from the Government. This feeling was practically unanimous upon the Isthmus, and there was no hesitation on the part of the leading citizens to express their purpose of carrying out this plan. It was well known upon the Isthmus months before its actual consummation that a revolution would occur. It was known as well by Colombia itself, for some of the leaders openly told the Minister of Colombia in this country of what would happen. This purpose was communicated to the home Government at Bogota, and President Marroquin and his Cabinet were fully informed weeks in advance of the feeling and purposes of the Isthmians. Had they chosen to do so, they certainly had sufficient notice to send a large body of troops to the Isthmus to protect Colombia's sovereignty and prevent a revolution. Instead of doing that, a few hundred soldiers were sent there, and were utterly powerless to prevent the uprising of the people, and were only capable of causing bloodshed and doing injury and producing ruin, without protecting the interests of Colombia. That this result was averted by the intervention of the United States should be a source of public congratulation and approval.

It must have been known to the Administration that such a revolution was to occur, for it was an open secret, known to all the world, and the readiness of our own Government to protect the Isthmus and its transit is entitled to commendation rather than criticism.

Under all the circumstances, having in view the interests of the commerce of the world, the contemptuous and dishonest conduct of Colombia, the righteousness of the revolutionists' cause, justified by their many grievances, as well as the interests of the United States, our own country seems to be fully justified in its present course, especially when Colombia has refused to avail of the opportunity so generously offered by the United States to compensate it for the privilege of performing a work and building a canal which will be of the highest advantage to the section of country through which it is to be built, and which will immensely increase its importance and material welfare.

The Frozen Stream

By Frank Dempster Sherman

Chained to the rock, Andromeda behold,
Stern winter's captive, desperate and dumb,
Awaiting Perseus with the spring to come
And cleave her shackles with his sword of gold.

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The Story of a Labor Agitator[1]

Labor Politics[2]

By Joseph R. Buchanan

ABOUT Christmas, 1887, I was asked to go to Chicago to assume editorial charge of a daily newspaper to be published by workingmen and their friends, as an advocate of organized labor. I laid the matter before the men who had stood by me in the dark hours when the "Enquirer" was struggling for a foothold. It was like severing family ties, but to a man they said, "Go; it's a broader field, and your duty lies there." When I reached Chicago, I was met at the train by a friend to whom I had wired the time that I would arrive. As we rode from the station to my friend's home, he laid bare before me the situation, which was not as rosy as I had expected:

"Within the past twenty-four hours, while you have been on the road coming here, there has been a serious break in the organization known as 'the Star Publishing Company.' It seems that the two men who have been negotiating, ostensibly on behalf of the company, for the plant of the 'Telegram'—to be remodeled into the 'Star'—have secured the option in their own names, and they will not relinquish their control to the company until the latter puts up a large sum of money. The two men who have the committee in the hole are not workingmen—in the sense that you and I know workingmen—but they belong to one of our leading assemblies of the Knights of Labor. As they express it themselves, they are 'business men,' and my opinion is that a committee of unsophisticated, though earnest, workingmen would stand a pretty good chance of being skinned by the 'business men.' So you can see the 'Star' will not make its bow to an eager and anxious public to-day, as previously announced, and you can go out to my house and take a rest, in preparation for the reception that is to be tendered you at the Sherman House this evening."

That evening the reception took place at the Sherman House, and my vanity, of which I confess to having as much as the average man, was considerably tickled by the speeches made welcoming me to the city, which "is the great throbbing heart of the awakening giant of labor," and congratulating the toilers of the Middle West on securing the aid of "this brilliant recruit from the far-away snow-capped crest of the continent." I wasn't accustomed to such pyrotechnics in my receptions—the few that I'd had—but I was spared the necessity of purchasing a larger hat after the reception by the recollection of the old saw about "going up like a rocket and coming down like a stick."

There were no indications at the reception of the split between the "business men" and the other members of the committee, and I would have been completely deceived by the appearance of harmony had not my friend posted me during our ride from the station that morning. It was announced that the appearance of the first number of the "Star" would be delayed for a few days, because of unsettled business matters, but that we would be going under a full head of steam in a few days. In the meantime I was to move around among the labor organizations and greet my "thousands of friends and supporters." On the evening of my third day in the city a dinner was given to me at one of the leading restaurants.

The proprietor of the place was an ex-sheriff of Cook County, and was the chief man in the machine of one of the leading political parties in the county. About midway of the feast this gentleman was conducted to the room where the Star Publishing Company was dining; the

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[1] Copyright, 1903, by the Outlook Company.

[2] An article on "The Trials of a Labor Editor" will be found in The Outlook for October 17. Another chapter of Mr. Buchanan's experiences, "The Last Appeal," will soon be published. Mr. Buchanan's book, "The Story of a Labor Agitator," from which these chapters are taken, is just published by the Outlook Company, New York.

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ex-sheriff and then party boss placed his hand familiarly upon the shoulder of the guileless scribe and remarked, in a low and confidential tone:

"Well, Mr. Buchanan, I think we will get along all right together. I can handle our people without any trouble, and from what I have heard of your abilities as a 'leader,' I guess you can swing the labor end all right. If we don't sweep everything before us in this county, I shall be very much surprised."

To say that I was puzzled by what I had just heard but feebly expresses my state of mind at that moment, and the exhibition of nervousness displayed by the gentlemen who had overheard the words of the ex-sheriff did not tend to reassure me; but I kept myself well in hand.

"And who are 'our people,' as you use the expression?"

"Why," exclaimed the gentleman, in a manner that showed surprise at my question, "the fellows who run the machine of the —— party."

The boss had either been poorly coached or he had forgotten his lesson. Out of consideration for those whose faces showed that they were as much surprised at what had just been said as I was myself, I said, with a forced laugh:

"Why, certainly; to be sure. There could be no other meaning to your words."

The boss of the —— party withdrew and left his fellow-conspirators to finish their dinner. But the dinner and the conspiracy ended right there.

To make a long story shorter, let me state that my connection with the originators of the Chicago "workingmen's" daily was severed before we left the room that night. With a few exceptions, the members of the committee broke away with me. The "business men" Knights, who held an option on the plant of the "Telegram," completed their deal some days later, and began the publication of the proposed "workingmen's daily;" but the workingmen would have none of it, and in a few weeks it had run its course.

The members of the publishing committee who had followed me attempted to organize a company to publish a paper of which I would be the editor, but they could not raise the necessary funds. For three weeks I waited for them to do something practical. One day everything was bright and rosy; the next day the situation looked hopeless. These alternating currents of hot and cold air did not strike my fancy, especially as I had broken my last five-dollar bill. I was determined not to call upon the "Enquirer" for money to maintain me in Chicago, and I was also positively opposed to the idea of returning to Denver a whipped—or rather buncoed—man. I had gone to Chicago to edit a labor paper; I made up my mind, by the end of the third week of the futile negotiations of the publishing committee, to carry out my programme, or to break something or somebody in the attempt. I went to the meeting of the committee and announced that I was tired of waiting upon their slow motions, and that I was now going to try it alone.

"I can't start a daily right away, gentlemen," I said, "but I will have the first issue of a semi-weekly on the streets next Wednesday, one week from to-day. I solicit your support."

"How much money have you?" asked one of the gentlemen.

I turned out the contents of my pocket. I had just two dollars and forty cents.

"And you are going to start a paper in Chicago on a capital of two dollars and forty cents?" came from the gentleman who had spoken before. "Well, call upon me for fifty dollars when your first issue is out."

I may say here that one week later I held in my hand a check for fifty dollars, signed by the name of one of Chicago's young and rising attorneys.

When I left the committee meeting I hurried at once to the town of Lake, where I looked up some of my friends among the stock-yards men. Two of the "boys" hustled about and borrowed five hundred dollars for me, placing their names on my note as security for the payment of the sum in six months. By Thursday night I had rented some rooms, had purchased an outfit from the type foundry—exclusive of presses—making a cash payment and giving a mortgage to secure the balance, and when at mid-

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night I turned the key on my new establishment I shut in the familiar atmosphere of the "print shop."

On Friday my little force of "hired men" laid the type; on Saturday we got to work, and Wednesday, February 23, 1887, the first number of the "Chicago Labor Enquirer" made its appearance, and of course I was pleased when assured by my brother printers that "The 'Enquirer' is the neatest paper ever issued in Chicago."

The conditions were especially auspicious for the beginning of the "Enquirer" in Chicago. The organized workingmen were just about entering upon a political campaign. The third number of the paper carried at the head of the editorial page the ticket of the United Labor party. The election was for city and town officers and one alderman for each ward in the city of Chicago. The nominees of the party were all workingmen and members of labor organizations. Robert Nelson, the nominee for Mayor of Chicago, was an iron-molder by trade, regularly employed in one of the foundries of the city. There was work and plenty of it for the "Enquirer" and its editor during the campaign. The paper was issued twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It met with unusual success from the beginning.

The United Labor party secured twenty-four thousand votes out of seventy-eight thousand votes polled in the city of Chicago, and elected one alderman. The result of the election was encouraging to the workingmen of the city, and the organization of the United Labor party was looked upon as a fixture in local politics. A few months later candidates were nominated for judicial places, but in that election the returns were not so satisfactory as they had been in the city election. The falling off so soon was due, probably, to the fact that the offices to be filled did not permit of the nomination of members of labor organizations; judges are made out of lawyers, and lawyers are not eligible to membership in labor organizations.

The workingmen's political movement labored under unusual disadvantages in Chicago at that time, because of the misrepresentations made by the city press. The prejudices of the people were worked upon by constant repetition of the charge that the triumph of the United Labor party at the polls would mean a free license to "Anarchists" and other "advocates of violence" to wreak vengeance upon the city and its people because of the imprisonment of the men charged with responsibility for the Haymarket affair, of May, 1886. Color was given to this charge by the prominence of men in the party who were pronounced in their friendship for the seven imprisoned "boys;" but those who fathered and kept alive the false sentiment regarding the United Labor party knew well enough that it was officered and led by men who advocated a peaceable settlement of the differences between the workers and the bosses—their appeal to the ballot proved the truth of this assertion. The "Enquirer," with only two issues a week, had to fight against the combined daily press of the city. It was a very unequal contest, and the editors of the big dailies probably laughed at the bare idea that the "Enquirer" was fighting; but I was satisfied with that end of the campaign—to be the organ of twenty-four thousand voters is no small honor for a semi-weekly paper, whose proprietor had only two dollars and forty cents and a bundle of assurance to start on.

After the city election I reduced the "Enquirer" to a weekly, for reasons which were scouted by those whose wish was father to the thought that I was on the brink of failure, but which made the change imperative. The postmaster would not accept the semi-weekly paper for delivery, as, under the postal law, he was not allowed to handle the circulation of a publication issued oftener than once a week. I tried to have the paper delivered by carriers, but as there was work in that line only two days in each week, I found it impossible to get good carriers who would stick to the job. I then turned to the carriers of the other papers. Some of them took my paper on with their dailies, and everything would have been all right, had not the proprietors of the dailies, through their circulators, informed the carriers that

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they must give up the "Enquirer" or lose their six and seven days' jobs. I was beaten, and had to fall back upon a weekly edition, which would be handled by the post-office department.

Early in the year 1887 there were signs of dissatisfaction in the ranks of the carpenters of Chicago. The trade was organized to some extent, but the unions and assemblies were not strong enough to enforce union wages and conditions—at least they didn't think they were. Some of the ablest and most courageous men in the trade got together and organized the Carpenters' Council, which was made up of the various unions and assemblies of Knights of Labor composed of carpenters.

When the Carpenters' Council was organized, only about one-fourth of the carpenters in the city were union men, and wages ranged from seventeen to twenty-five cents an hour. The workday was never less than ten hours in length, and in many cases it was twelve or more hours, and the men had no rights which employers were obliged to respect. At a meeting of the Council, in March, it was determined to make an effort to improve the conditions of the carpentering trade in Chicago. It was decided to present to the employing carpenters a request for a minimum scale of thirty-five cents an hour, and an eight-hour workday. That looks like a pretty big jump from seventeen cents and a twelve-hour day, especially for a new and comparatively weak organization; but the carpenters had been a long time making up their minds to jump, and they had fallen far behind the other trades. The local unions, which were attached to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—the National organization of the trade—sent a communication to P. J. McGuire, the General Secretary, with headquarters in Philadelphia, informing him of the action taken by the Carpenters' Council, and asking him to hold himself in readiness to come to Chicago and take charge, in case a strike was ordered. Secretary McGuire sent back word that his hands were full of important organization matters, which would prevent him from complying with the request; but that there was in Chicago a man who, from experience, was eminently fitted to assist the carpenters, and who had, to the fullest extent, the confidence of the National officers of the Brotherhood. I had been a resident of Chicago only three months, and felt a little "new" for such an undertaking; but when I had read McGuire's letter and had listened to the story of the Brotherhood men who called upon me, I put on my hat and went over to the headquarters of the Carpenters' Council, where I put in a large part of my time during the two weeks that followed.

The boss carpenters refused to grant the requests of the men, and the Council ordered a strike of all carpenters in the city. The result of the order for the strike was one of the greatest surprises in all my experience in the labor movement: more than ninety per cent. of the working carpenters in the city, union and non-union, laid down their tools and walked out. The bosses were stunned. They had not expected any but the organized men—and probably not all of them—to obey the strike order. For two weeks we negotiated, the employers, who at first were disposed to ride high horses, finally seeing that they had to treat with the journeymen as equals. The initiation fee of the union was reduced to one dollar, and the non-union strikers fell over one another clambering into the organization. At the end of two weeks a complete victory for the strikers had been achieved, and the trade was organized as never before in the city.

The union carpenters showed their appreciation by subscribing in large numbers for the "Enquirer" and by donations to the paper's funds, aggregating nearly five hundred dollars, from the various unions of the Brotherhood. This help and the profits from the large sales of the paper made during the spring campaign enabled me to pay off the mortgage on the plant and make the "Enquirer" free of debt.

When, in June, representatives from the building trades organizations of fourteen of the leading cities in the United States met in Chicago for the purpose of forming a National Council of Building Trades, I was chosen a rep-

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resentative of the Chicago carpenters to attend that meeting. I was further honored by being made temporary chairman of the National Conference. In those days I used to say I was a carpenter, in all but a knowledge of the use of the tools of the trade, like the chap who could waltz, all but his feet.

I had not taken a transfer card when I left Denver for Chicago, and was, therefore, still a member of Union Assembly No. 2,327, and of District Assembly No. 89. In fact, the Colorado District Assembly refused for nearly a year to elect my successor as District Master Workman. Therefore, when I received a communication from the officers of the District Assembly inquiring if I would accept credentials as representative to the General Assembly, which was to meet in Minneapolis in October, 1887, I was not greatly surprised.

In the Chicago "Enquirer" I had criticised the course of the administration of the order. During that year the Knights almost ceased to be a secret organization; its affairs were discussed publicly, from both sides, to such an extent that the whole world knew of about everything that took place "under the seal of Knighthood." While I criticised the acts of the General Master Workman, I tried at all times to avoid attacking Mr. Powderly personally. The order had fallen off numerically at an alarming rate since the Richmond session; it had lost tens of thousands of members. A part of the loss could be traced to the action of the Richmond General Assembly,[1] a part to the lack of a definite policy on the part of the administration, and the rest to the internecine strife that had been going on for months. The circulars of the Master Workman prohibiting strikes, political action, assessments in aid of brothers in need, and the like, had raised the query, "What are we organized for?" And no satisfactory answer being forthcoming, the unanswered ones left the order. In an editorial headed "The Order's Crisis," and printed a short time before the Minneapolis session, I discussed the situation, closing with the following paragraph:

"Principles and not men are what we must push to the front; and in repairing the past and preparing for the future, we must forget *who* the man is, but remember *what* he is. We must lay down our principles clearly and forcibly, and put none but those who sink self in principle upon guard. This way lies success for the order; any other way lies destruction—rapid or gradual."

That editorial settled my fate in the General Assembly; but it also unerringly foretold the future of the order of Knights of Labor. While I anticipated a lively time at the Minneapolis session of the General Assembly, and expected to be called upon to take some pretty hard raps—and probably to administer some in return—I was totally unprepared for the unknightly, unmanly, and cowardly treatment I received; but to catch me in an unprepared state was a part of the game. The game was played upon many others later on—some of its devotees themselves eventually becoming victims—and it was that game which forever destroyed all hope that the Knights of Labor would ever regain their lost prestige in the American labor movement.

The first intimation I received that my right to a seat in the General Assembly was to be disputed was when I picked up a newspaper on the train, a few miles out of Minneapolis, and read an article to the effect that "The Rip-Roarer of the Rockies" would find, when he reached the city, that his enemies had been at work, and he might consider himself fortunate if they permitted him to stick his nose inside the General Assembly. The writer of that article was well informed.

I was allowed inside, however. When the committee on credentials reported, it stated that the local assembly to which I belonged had been suspended by the General Executive Board for non-payment of dues to the General Assembly, and that, therefore, I was not in good standing and could not be admitted as a representative. I produced a traveling

[1] The Richmond General Assembly attempted to "unify" the labor movement by advising all members of the Knights of Labor to leave their respective trades-unions. This action, instead of proving disastrous to the trades-unions, proved disastrous to the Knights. It was vigorously opposed by Mr. Buchanan and most of the old trades-union leaders.—THE EDITORS.

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card, showing that my dues were paid several months in advance; but that would not do. Then I forced the credentials committee to telegraph to the secretary of District Assembly 89. He answered that my local was in good standing; but the machine would not accept that testimony. Then I offered the money to pay the alleged indebtedness of the assembly ten times over, which was a perfectly lawful and orderly proceeding; and then the wolves were let loose. The contest over my right to a seat occupied all of the first day of the session and two-thirds of the second day, my friends and I winning on every legal point. When the administration machine was driven into a corner by my tender of the money to restore my local to good standing, if it was suspended, as claimed, the line of attack was shifted from legal to personal grounds. A representative who had a grudge against me because of a well-deserved trouncing I had given him at the Cleveland session, eighteen months before, was recognized by the General Master Workman as the next speaker. This man began a string of charges against me that embraced everything from trades-unionism to revolutionary Anarchism. He talked and read for over an hour, though there was a positive rule against speeches of greater length than five minutes, and if I had been half the villain he painted me, I should have been drawn and quartered before expulsion from the General Assembly. My traducer did not forget to play the sympathetic strain, pitched in the key of the General Master Workman, against whom, it was claimed, I had committed not only the crime of *lese-majesty*, but every other crime in the decalogue. My friends were for stopping the representative when he had exceeded the five-minute rule; but, feeling that much was coming out that would have to be threshed out before the close of the session, I asked that he be given all the time he desired. I did not get even a shadow of courtesy in exchange for that piece of generosity.

My assailant finally got to the end of his tirade and took his seat; but before the last word was well off the end of his tongue the General Master Workman had recognized one of the "stool-pigeons" of the administration, who made a call for the previous question. The previous question was a motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee on credentials, that I be refused a seat in the General Assembly because of the suspension of my local assembly. As everybody knows, a call for the previous question is not debatable, and the intention was to rush through the motion, which my friends had destroyed by argument, while the sentiment manufactured by a personal attack was still hot against me—and under no circumstances was I to be allowed to reply to the attack. I jumped to my feet and appealed for recognition from the presiding officer; but he refused to see me. Pandemonium broke loose, and amidst the clamor and excitement I begged the General Master Workman to allow me "five minutes—two minutes—one minute" to speak in my own behalf. "Sit down! Sit down!" shouted Master Workman Powderly, as he shook his gavel at me. He seemed to be desirous of shoving that gavel down my throat, to prevent me from speaking; and it was the same gavel I had picked from the floor at the Cleveland session and returned to the hand of Mr. Powderly with words of encouragement. The very men with whom he was co-operating at Minneapolis had so disgusted and discouraged him by their methods at Cleveland that Mr. Powderly had left the chair, and, throwing the gavel upon the floor, cried, as if in anguish, "I can stand this no longer; take your Master Workmanship!" Then I had gone to him, as I have said, and, placing the discarded gavel once more in his hand, urged him to return to his position at the head of the order, assuring him that there were enough true Knights present to prevent the disaster that he seemed to fear was upon us.

Without waiting for the uproar to subside, the Master Workman took the vote on the call for the previous question, deciding that the question was ordered. A vote was then taken on the motion to reject my credentials, and it was carried by a small majority. Thus was I thrown

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out of the organization which I had worked for, sometimes at great sacrifice, for five years.

I feel it is incumbent upon me, if I am to be absolutely fair, to state that five years after my rejection by the General Assembly at Minneapolis, General Master Workman Powderly extended to me a card of reinstatement, issued by himself, which I accepted, though I was never again active in the order. Mr. Powderly did more than that to make amends for the wrong done me. In the presence of a large number of Knights from different parts of the country, met in Philadelphia in 1893, Mr. Powderly, in reply to an objection to my presence in the meeting, said: "Buchanan is the knightliest knight of us all. I want, here before you and in his presence, to say that the act, in all the years I have been General Master Workman of the order, I most regret, was committed at Minneapolis, when I allowed myself to be deceived into doing Buchanan a great wrong." Could anything have been more manly, more knightly than that?

My expulsion from the General Assembly was the slightest of several acts of the Minneapolis session which added to the feeling of dissatisfaction that was already becoming widespread throughout the order. Many of the representatives in attendance upon the session believed, at its conclusion, that, unless something was done quickly to break the power of the selfish and short-sighted ring that was in control, the order would soon be destroyed. These dissatisfied representatives formed a temporary organization, which they called a "Provisional Committee." A statement, embodying the most glaring offenses against the laws of the order committed by the general officers, and the General Assembly under their domination, was prepared and distributed, as thoroughly as possible, throughout the order. As a war measure, local assemblies were advised to refuse to pay dues to the General Assembly until all the provisions of the constitution of the order were fully complied with by the general officers. A number of district assemblies rallied to the support of the "Provisionals," but, as the principal effect of this open warfare was to hasten the withdrawal of the dissatisfied rank and file from the order—a result not desired by the "Provisionals"—the movement, after a few weeks, was abandoned and the "committee" disbanded, though many of its members and supporters were never again identified with the Knights of Labor.

The Growth of a Soul[1]

IT is natural to compare this volume with its predecessor, the Life of Helen Keller; but it is a case of contrasts rather than of comparisons. Helen Keller is a genius; Laura Bridgman was not. Helen Keller has had a genius for her tutor, who has given her whole time and thought to the training of her pupil; Laura Bridgman was but one of many under the care of Dr. Howe, and had to take her chance with many pupils. Helen Keller was taught along lines and by methods invented by Dr. Howe and proved by him in actual experiment; Laura Bridgman was the one on whom the experiment was tried, and every new step in her education was a step in an entirely new endeavor.

This very fact gives to the life of Laura Bridgman an interest of its own. It is the story of the growth of a soul. The growth is not different from that of any other soul; but the process is seen. The plant grows, as it were, in the light, not under ground, and the process of the growth can be traced. Let the reader imagine, if he can, the conditions of the problem: a child eight years old, deaf, dumb, blind, and with imperfect sense of smell; brought up in a home where the father and mother had been too busy with the necessary cares of the farm and the household to give her any extraordinary attention; her chief companion a "rude unlettered man . . . re-

[1] *Laura Bridgman, Dr. Howe's Famous Pupil, and What He Taught Her.* By Maud Howe and Florence Howe Hall. With Illustrations from Drawings by John Elliott. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

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garded as a sort of philosopher with a crack in his skull;" her only means of communication with the world a rude sign language, and, since there was a separate sign for everything, very limited; her chief toy a boot which served her for a doll; her chief playmate a "long-suffering cat." "Patting her head signified approval, rubbing her hand disapproval; pushing her one way meant to go, drawing another to come. There was nothing to reach the moral sense." When she disobeyed her mother, the heavier hand of her father meant to her strength, to which she must yield obedience whether she would or no; his stamp upon the floor told her that he was present and required obedience. It was his only way of saying, Obey.

How to get at this soul in its shell; how to emancipate this soul and give it some acquaintance with the world without, was Dr. Howe's problem when he took her, eight years old, with him from her New Hampshire home to the Blind Asylum in Boston, His first effort was to teach her the *possibility* of communicating with others by some better method than the natural sign language which she had invented. Thus, "a motion of her fingers like scratching with claws would signify a cat; a motion of her first two fingers like cutting with scissors would signify her thought of that instrument." But symbols meant nothing to her; how to teach her the letters of the alphabet and the language of words was a problem which required equally origination in invention and patience in experiment. Dr. Howe's account of this experiment and its success is too interesting to be here omitted, and too concise to be condensed:

> The first experiments were made by pasting upon several common articles, such as keys, spoons, knives, and the like, little paper labels on which the name of the article had been printed in raised letters. The child sat down with her teachers and was easily led to feel these labels, and examine them curiously. So keen was the sense of touch in her tiny fingers that she immediately perceived that the crooked lines in the word *key* differed as much in form from the crooked lines in the word *spoon* as one article differed from the other. Next, similar labels, on detached pieces of paper, were put into her hands, and she now observed that the raised letters on these labels resembled those pasted upon the articles. She showed her perception of this resemblance by placing the label with the word *key* upon the key, and the label *spoon* upon the spoon. A gentle pat of approval upon her head was reward enough; and she showed a desire to continue the exercise, though utterly unconscious of its purpose. . . . After continuing this exercise several days, with care not to weary her, a new step was taken. Articles were placed upon the table without having a label upon them, as a book, a knife, etc. The loose printed labels, *book*, *knife*, etc., were placed upon the articles until she had felt them sufficiently, when they were taken off and mingled in a heap. She narrowly watched the process by feeling her teacher's hands, and soon learned to imitate it by finding out the label for *book*, and placing it upon the volume; the same with the *knife*, etc. . . . The next step was to give a knowledge of the component parts of the complex sign, *book*, for instance. This was done by cutting up the label into four parts, each part having one letter upon it. These were first arranged in order, b-o-o-k, until she had learned it, then mingled up together, then rearranged, she feeling her teacher's hand all the time, and eager to begin and try to solve a new step in this strange puzzle.

When it is remembered that the child could not know what this process meant, what object her teacher had in view, one knows not which most to admire, her patience, or her teacher's magnetic power winning her confidence and securing her patient following on a road the end of which she could not foresee. When she did see, both teacher and pupil were well rewarded.

> The poor child had sat in mute amazement, and patiently imitated everything her teacher did; but now the truth began to flash upon her, her intellect began to work, she perceived that here was a way by which she could herself make up a sign of anything that was in her own mind, and show it to another mind, and at once her countenance lighted up with a human expression; it was no longer a dog or parrot—it was an immortal spirit, eagerly seizing upon a new link of union with other spirits! I could almost fix upon the moment when this truth dawned upon her mind, and spread its light to her countenance; I saw that the great obstacle was overcome, and that henceforward nothing but patient and persevering, plain and straightforward efforts were to be used.

It is impossible in this brief article to follow out the process thus begun. To do so would be to copy the book; which omits nothing necessary to the understanding of the process and contains nothing that is unnecessary. The story here recorded seems to us, as it seemed

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to Dr. Howe, a complete refutation of the notion that all our moral ideas are the result of sensation; it seems to establish, beyond cavil or question, that there is a soul, the life of which may be dwarfed and deadened by imprisonment, or perverted and corrupted by evil communications; but which is not called into being or given its moral and intellectual powers merely by contact with the outside world. Her emotional life existed from the first, and welcomed eagerly the opportunity for expression which Dr. Howe gave to it.

When Laura is walking through a passageway, with her hands spread before her, she knows instantly every one she meets, and passes them with a sign of recognition; but if it be a girl of her own age, and especially if one of her favorites, there is instantly a bright smile of recognition, an intertwining of arms, a grasping of hands, and a swift telegraphing upon the tiny fingers whose rapid evolutions convey the thoughts and feelings from the outposts of one mind to those of the other. There are questions and answers, exchanges of joy or sorrow; there are kissings and partings, just as between little children with all their senses. One such interview is a better refutation of the doctrine that mind is the result of sensation than folios of learned argument. If those philosophers who consider man as only the most perfect animal, and attribute his superiority to his senses, be correct, then a dog or a monkey should have mental power quadruple that of poor Laura Bridgman, who has but one sense.

Her language shows this consciousness of spiritual entity. After a long lesson, she says, "I cannot study more. *Think* is tired."

Her perplexities make clear to us the perplexities which must puzzle other children, but which are so easily solved that we hardly realize their existence. "She readily conceived that left hand meant *her* left hand, but with difficulty generalized the term. . . . She put her finger on her nose and asked if that was left or right; thus she continually puzzles one." Her mistakes were those of other children, but, being corrected with more difficulty, they illustrate the mental processes which generally go on unperceived. Thus the difference between *in* and *on* was not easily caught. "She says, 'teacher sitting in sofa,' . . . the sofa having sides, she naturally says *in*." To be by herself she quickly learns is to be alone—*al—one;* but she deduces the conclusion that when she is with a companion she is *al—two*. The object precedes the verb in her first speech, as it does in the Latin: "Laura, head, give." She illustrates the real secret of fondness for dress—approbativeness. Of course the beauty can be nothing to her; yet she has the same gladness in a bit of finery which any other girl of her age possesses, and is eager to go out with it, where others will see it. She has an innate conscience; it is not all the result of development; it is not an outgrowth of, but it is vitally connected with, approbativeness, by which it is reached, instructed, and developed. We quote from the journals of one of her teachers:

Sept. 22. Held a conversation with Laura this morning about the word *blame:* What is blame? "Blame is to strike." No. When you are not pleasant I blame you because you know it is wrong, and I think you are wrong but I do not strike you. "I blame to strike?" Yes, you are to blame. I blame you because you know it is wrong to strike, and all boys and girls are to blame when they do wrong, because they know it is wrong. "Little girls took apples." Where were apples? "In street, was she wrong?" Yes. Why did she take apples? "Because she was hungry." You eat when you are hungry, is it wrong? "When folks give me." Why do little girls not get grapes in yard? "Because they are not little girls' grapes." Would it be right for little girls to get grapes when doctor and all folks did not know? "*No, it would be very wrong.*" You can get grapes and doctor will not know: would it be right? "*No!*" What is it to take things when folks do not know? "Wrong." It is to steal. "What is steal?" To take things that are not yours. "What would doctor do if I took grapes?" He would be very sorry, and cry, and say you were wrong to steal. Do you think good girls steal? "No!" What girls steal? "Bad. Would blood come in face if I steal?" Yes.

We may add that Dr. Howe, who was a very painstaking and a very unprejudiced observer, is convinced that "the idea of right and wrong occurred to her (to use common language) before any word expressive of it was taught to her." Her conscience was expressed not only in words but in character—in "sweetness of temper, benevolence, and truthfulness," and even more, it seems to us, in her extraordinary patience. "In

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every action unbiased by extraneous influences, she 'gravitates toward the right' as naturally as a stone falls to the ground," a statement difficult to reconcile with the old Puritan doctrine of total depravity, which made all natural tendency toward evil and sin. Her theology was, of course, of the very simplest; for Dr. Howe wisely refused to impose traditional notions upon her; he wished her theological faith to grow out of her experience. But she had a theology. At twelve years old she speaks of God—the word must of course have been given to her. The teacher asks her, "Who told you about God?" "No one," she replies; "I think about God." She asks God to give her "good thoughts." She wonders why God made mosquitoes. She has her penitential moods, and in them wonders why she does wrong so often. She expresses her penitence for her wrong-doing by life and deeds, no less than by words. She is an eager student of the New Testament when it is opened to her. She is purposely left by Dr. Howe untaught in the phraseologies of theology; but she does not disappoint his expectation that she will seek for God after a way of her own.

It was a touching and beautiful sight to see this young soul, that had lain so long in utter darkness and stillness, as soon as the obstacles were cleared from its path, begin to move forward and upward, to seek and to own its Creator, God. It was as if the lost Pleiad, brought back again to her native sphere and under her native influences, should begin to move onward with graceful sweep, and, joining her sister stars, renew her circling homage around the central throne of light. Her intellect had done part of its work; it had brought God to her mind. . . .

All preachers, teachers, and parents will find valuable suggestions for their work in a careful reading of this description of the growth of a soul.

The Panama Isthmus[1]

MR. NICHOLAS'S book is a timely publication. It describes the first-hand, if seemingly hastily written, impressions of one who has visited almost every important point of the Caribbean regions, exploring lands and mines, and who has closely observed the ethnological, climatic, and commercial conditions. He who takes up the book, however, expecting to find a good deal that is new concerning the topic which is now prominent in every one's mind, that of the Isthmus of Panama, may find himself somewhat disappointed. In the thirty chapters there are only three which describe the Isthmus, its resources, and the canal routes. From these chapters some paragraphs are worth quoting.

Mr. Nicholas was evidently in no mood to be imposed upon. For instance, in the city of Panama he found plenty of curios which, he was assured, came from the country or from the ocean near by.

I found cheap Mexican opals, such as I have purchased in New York at three dollars a hundred, here offered for three dollars each, and called Panama stones; there were gypsum (selenite) heads from Canada, called here country pearls; there were Indian curios from Birmingham, England; fancy articles from Connecticut; in fact, material from all parts of the world, which travelers, as they hurried through the city, bought at extravagant prices, under the assurance that they were obtaining rare specimens of the varied products of the Isthmus of Panama. For myself, I did not buy, and became unpopular at once, but it was interesting to watch the shopkeepers do the travelers, and they certainly were an easy lot.

At Colon, on the Atlantic side, Mr. Nicholas met a duplicate of the Panama sharks, but the latter were mostly black. He instances the following example of justice as meted out by the local Alcalde between the traveler and the Colon sharks:

When I left the train, they looked me over and prepared for bloodletting, but I was ready for them this time; specimen cases and baggage were checked at the station, and I retained only three hand-bags containing what I would need during my brief stay on the Isthmus. The black men were disappointed, and urged long and earnestly the danger of leaving my effects with the railway and steamship agent; but I had some

[1] *Around the Caribbean and Across Panama.* By Francis C. Nicholas, M.Sc. Illustrated. The H. M. Caldwell Co., Boston.

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use for what silver I carried, and so left my things. I allowed a big negro to put my things on a hand-truck, and take them three blocks to a hotel. I expected to stand twenty-five cents gold for each bag, a total of about two dollars and forty cents in their silver, or at the rate of some eighty cents silver per minute for his services; but on arriving at the hotel he demanded three dollars gold—about three dollars and twenty cents per minute in his money. This did seem to be rubbing it in too hard, but I gave him half of what he claimed, and told him if he wanted the balance he should make an appeal to the Alcalde, the head magistrate of the town. This he did, with all assurance, and I had a small lawsuit on my hands, a circumstance in which I found considerable interest, for I wished to see how the baggage sharks were treated. The Alcalde gave little heed to what I had to say; the negroes were threatening, and quite a crowd had collected, and the Alcalde was evidently afraid of them, for he gave a hasty decision in their favor, and directed that I should pay the money immediately. I had given them half of what they claimed, and now offered to pay the balance, but no, they must have the whole amount which had been awarded to them; and so a second dispute arose, and I was ordered to pay the whole claim, and I did so, feeling rather indignant at this example of "justice" on the Isthmus of Panama.

Colon is a city of sheds and board houses—a contrast to Panama. There are swamps in the vicinity of Colon which are probably as unhealthy as are the great exposures of marine drift on the city of Panama. The interior country on either side of the depression between these two seaports is better, the lands higher and richer, and the climate reasonably favorable. Among the mountains the air is temperate, and, according to this author, all the surroundings delightful. In the northern and southern portions of the Isthmus the mountains are of considerable elevation.

Mr. Nicholas thinks that the high lands desirable for foreigners lie in the northeastern portion of the Isthmus. The coastal plains where the drainage is good and the winds blow freely are also sure to provide a favorable basis for development. Travelers are warned against those coastal plains where water is stagnant and the trade winds weak, also against the deep hot valleys which even the Indians avoid.

That the Isthmus has some desirable residential regions is evidenced by those Indian tribes who have long made it their chosen home, especially the Chiriqui tribes in the north, who make pottery and have better methods in their system of living than many of the Central American tribes. The San Blas Indians to the south have strong features and character in their faces. Traders who have frequently been along their coast told Mr. Nicholas that the morals and methods of living of the San Blas Indians are a credit to them. Their word in a trade was good even to their own disadvantage. Once given, their word would not be broken. But so jealous are they of the gold in their lands that no white man can live in the San Blas country. Their mountains are directly in line of the vein of gold deposits which, beginning in Alaska, continue southward through California, across Mexico, Central America, and Panama, and thence southward along the Andean ranges.

The Indians will trade any of their products so long as the traders sleep in their ships, and come ashore only when invited; but let the trader speak of gold, and they will all leave, assuring the trader that there is none in their country, and that he had better go somewhere else.

In crossing Panama by rail the traveler does not obtain much idea of the grandeur of the American tropics.

From the car window one sees low hills, where the forests have been cut down, and the tangled growth of shrub, climbing vines, trees, and palms has taken their place; a tangled, matted growth, struggling, as it were, among themselves for the mastery, the whole clinging and dragging each on the other, and not attaining the sublimity of the primeval forests of the tropics.

The advantages of the Panaman canal route over the Nicaraguan seem clear and convincing to the author, the greatest of those advantages being the immunity of that route from volcanic action.

In Costa Rica is a range of volcanoes, . . . standing like giant sentinels, their cinder cones raised high in the air, barren and desolate, overlooking a broad valley; and on the northern side of this valley is a series of mountains from among which rumbling sounds come so frequently that people living along the southern edge of the valley listen with indifference, remarking only that rain is coming. Through this valley the construction of a great interoceanic canal has been seriously and even earnestly advocated. The Nicaraguan route lies between two ranges

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of mountains where there are volcanoes, dormant it is true, but still giving indications ominous of what might be. In Costa Rica, one called Poas at the western end of the range is still steaming. In the crater of another, Irazu, directly overshadowing the proposed route, water has risen up and disappeared again, an instance carefully explained by my guide when I ascended the mountain and spent some time examining the crater.

The whole length of the Panama Canal is now clearly defined—a great ditch extending almost across the Isthmus and at some places open to considerable depth. The costly machinery along the route attests to the millions which have been spent; and the fact that almost all this machinery has remained without care, exposed to the damp, destructive climate of Panama, is evidence of the careless methods which, as the author says, mark all that has been done on the Canal up to the present time.

If the account of Panama contains much that is new and interesting to the reader, the account of Colombia is also notable. We learn especially about the province of Antioquia, a region endowed by every resource of nature, and possessing a race strong, vigorous, intelligent, and remarkably shrewd in all commercial dealings—the Yankees of Colombia. None of the provinces or cities, however, as such, seem of so great moment just now as Bogota, the capital of the whole country. Mr. Nicholas's impressions of that city may surprise some readers:

> Bogota is on the eastern side of a great interior savanna, an open grass plain at almost ten thousand feet elevation above the sea, a place of enchanting beauty, a broad expanse of open country surrounded by the bleak summits of inner ranges of the Andes Mountains. But the city is a place of vermin and corrupting filth; a place where the common incidents of the streets are not fit to be described; where beggars, displaying revolting sores and rotting limbs, swarm about, even thrusting their filthy bodies where they may touch those who pass by, while they demand, not solicit, alms; where ill-mannered, arrogant, overdressed people make vulgar display of their clothes, as they strut about and crowd for precedence, making much of the antiquated custom of demanding a place next the wall—a fad which caused continued misunderstandings, because all claimed the wall, and it was difficult to pass; for my part, I walked mostly in the streets and left the sidewalks to the natives.

Mr. Nicholas's book comes at a time when Americans are seeking just the kind of information which he has to convey.

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."

A Beckets of "Punch" (The): Memories of Father and Sons. By Arthur William à Becket. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×9 in. 334 pages. $4, net.

This is so good a subject that one regrets the more that the book itself is so unsatisfactory. The elder à Becket, author of "The Comic History of Rome," was, his son tells us some scores of times, really one of the founders of "Punch," although he was not one of the original co-proprietors. The father and later two of his sons held responsible editorial positions on "Punch," and sat at the famous weekly dinners around "the mahogany tree" with Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, Leech, Tenniel, Du Maurier, and the other famous wits and artists who there discussed the subject for the coming full-page cartoon, usually political, and other good things. Father and sons also were interested in London theatrical and journalistic matters, big and little, and knew everybody, one may say. With such opportunities the author of the present book should have made a collection of entertaining reminiscences of the first order; as it is, his volume is chaotic, egotistical, and often trivial in its detail and repetitions. There are some good stories in it, however, and some pleasing glimpses of notable men. Nothing in the book, and perhaps nothing ever printed in "Punch," could be funnier than the author's admission that when he was a young man he once tried to sell a sporting and theatrical newspaper of the cheapest and most sensational kind to Archbishop Manning!

America in Literature. By George Edward Woodberry. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×8 in. 253 pages. $1.50.

Reserved for later notice.

American Revolution (The). By the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart. In 2 vols. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5½×8½ in. $5, net.

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Are the Critics Right? Historical and Critical Considerations Against the Graf-Wellhausen Hypothesis. By Wilhelm Moller. Translated from the German by C. H. Irwin, M.A. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 220 pages. $1, net.

Those who fancy that all German scholars are in accord with the "higher critics" are ill informed, as this clever book shows. Even there are some dissenters. The present work is for specialists, or readers familiar with the questions at issue, and marshals a formidable array of the objections, of which, of course, the large majority on the other side are fully aware.

Art of the Pitti Palace (The). By Julia De Wolf Addison. Illustrated. L. C. Page & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 389 pages. $2, net.

This well printed and illustrated book comprises a detailed account of the Pitti Palace, and of the noble pictures in particular which adorn its splendid rooms. The illustrations double the text's value. The work should, therefore, prove to many a pleasing souvenir of profitable hours spent in one of the most notable treasure-houses of art.

Austro-Hungarian Life in Town and Country. By Francis H. E. Palmer. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 4¾×7½ in. 301 pages. *$1.20, net.*

No volume in this interesting series seems to us so notable or valuable as this on Austro-Hungarian life. The other volumes have been extremely well written and all of them have been full of valuable information, but the present volume is timely in a special degree, because there is a particularly lamentable want of knowledge concerning the conditions which exist among the many races composing the Empire of Austria-Hungary. It may surprise some to learn that the Germanic Austrians and the Hungarian Magyars do not together make up so large a portion of the Empire's population as do the Slavonic and Latin races. Among the Slavs are the Czechs, Poles, Croatians, Slovaks, Serbe, Ruthenes, and the Hungarian Bulgarians; among the Latin races are the Wallachians on the Rumanian border and the Italians of the Adriatic coast. Mr. Palmer is peculiarly well fitted to write such a book as this because of the inevitable comparisons to be drawn between the life lived in Austria-Hungary and that either in Germany or Russia—powers, in the minds of some, only waiting for Francis Joseph's death to pounce upon his Empire and tear it asunder. Mr. Palmer's long residence in Europe and his intimate association with men of mark, especially in their home life, has given to him a richness of experience evident on every page of this book.

Autobiography of Seventy Years. By George H. Hoar. With Portraits. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 6¼×9½ in. In 2 vols. Per set, $7.50.

Reserved for later notice.

Ballads of the Busy Days. By Samuel Ellsworth Kiser. Forbes & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 223 pages. $1.25.

These ballads are for quiet as well as for busy days. Their manner occasionally leaves something to be desired; their matter more rarely.

Basic Truths of the Christian Faith. By Herbert Lockwood Willett, Ph.D. The Christian Century Co., Chicago. 5½×8¼ in. 127 pages. 75c.

Benjamin Disraeli: An Unconventional Biography. By Wilfrid Meynell. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 6½×8½ in. 520 pages. $3, net. (Postage, 20c. extra.)

Reserved for later notice.

Biblical Encyclopedia. By James Comper Gray and Rev. George M. Adams, D.D. Vols. I., II., III., and V. F. M. Barton, Cleveland, Ohio. 6½×9½ in.

Volume IV. of this work was noticed in this column, November 7. Of the remaining volumes, as of that, it may be said that in many respects they are valuable. Their textual commentary is good. They abound in illustrative anecdotes. They are rich in quotations from scholars and preachers. To preachers they offer a homiletic treasury, an abundance of "sermon-stuff." Large and praiseworthy labor has been expended in their preparation. Viewed in relation to the ethical and critical standards of the present time they fall short. They still linger in the now repugnant beliefs of former times that God commanded the massacre of the Amalekites, sent a pestilence to chastise David's pride in his census of the nation, and terminated a drought when propitiated by the execution of Saul's sons and grandsons. In contrast with this ethical backwardness modern critical views of the Old Testament books find considerable acceptance; *e.g.*, the late authorship of Daniel is conceded. The more remarkable is the tenacity with which traditional views are adhered to whenever a supposed miracle is involved, even in the case of the creation of Eve, described as "the only woman produced in this way." These grave faults permit only a qualified commendation of the work.

Book for Little People (A). Illustrated by E. Stuart Hardy. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 9×11 in. 57 pages. $1.

This book contains a number of nursery rhymes, a pictorial alphabet, and the children's old favorite, "Old Mother Hubbard," with full-page illustrations in color, and pen-and-ink sketches.

Book of the Courtier (The). By Count Baldesar Castiglione. Translated from the Italian by Leonard Ecksten Opdycke. With Portraits. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 7½×10 in. 439 pages. $4, net.

A second edition of a work of great importance which appeared in a very handsome form a year ago and more; an intimate picture of certain aspects of life during the Italian Renaissance period, and a study of manners in what may be regarded as the most cultivated and civilized country in Europe; a book which has the further value of being the product of a type of culture of great significance in the history of human development, and the charm of which is elusive and can be discovered or traced only in

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the most characteristic works of the period. Mr. Leonard E. Opdycke, the translator, has accomplished a difficult task with singular success, and this new edition, though less costly than its predecessor, is a very beautiful piece of book-making.

Boston: The Place and the People. By M. A. De Wolfe Howe. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×8 in. 397 pages. $2.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Bunch of Roses (A), and Other Parlor Plays. By M. E. M. Davis. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. 4½×7 in. 257 pages.

Here are six short plays, four of which originally appeared in the "Saturday Evening Post," which by reason of small cast and simple costuming are available to amateur actors.

Calendars for 1904: Peace Be with You, (8×12 in.), $1.50. **The Quiet Room Calendar** (9×12 in.), $1. **A Paris Calendar** (9×12 in.), $1.25. **Gloria in Excelsis** (10×13 in.), $1.50. **His Name Shall be Called Wonderful** (14×9 in.), 60c. **The Snowball Calendar,** 60c. **The Phillips Brooks Calendar,** 50c. **The Secret of Happiness Calendar** (11×11 in.), $1.25. **Little Lovers Calendar** (6½×12 in.), 35c. **The Star of Hope,** 10c. **Robert Louis Stevenson Calendar,** 50c. **The Joyful Year,** 25c. **The Bright Year,** 15c. **Dainty Messengers,** 25c. **Words of Hope,** 10c. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

Calendars for 1904: The Canterbury Calendar. The Symphony Calendar (8×13 in.). **A Stenciled Calendar** (10×14 in.). **A Calendar of Prayers.** By Robert Louis Stevenson. Alfred Bartlett, Boston, Mass.

Call of the Twentieth Century (The): An Address to Young Men. By David Starr Jordan. The American Unitarian Association, Boston. 5½×8¼ in. 75 pages. 80c., net.

This address is quite Rooseveltian in its strenuous all-round estimate of present needs, opportunities, and duties. Its general sanity trips in now and then a hasty statement, *e.g.*, "It is not that blasphemy is offensive to God [which forbids it]. He is used to it, perhaps . . . But it is offensive to man." Nor can we at all approve the statement that "the only philosophy of life is given by its science." The implication that "literature" is for idlers needs more qualification than it receives to escape the suspicion of philistinism. The volume is handsomely executed, and in its general tone and tendency will be useful, a good book for young men.

Central Asia and Tibet: Towards the Holy City of Lassa. By Sven Hedin. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 6½×10 in. $10.25, net.

Sweden is the land of the explorer. Last week there was an additional and impressive evidence of this in the triumphant return to South America of Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, after two years of successful Antarctic exploration. In proportion to its financial ability, the Swedish Government is notably intelligent and generous beyond other governments in providing for the maintenance of exploration expeditions in distant regions. For instance, for Dr. Nordenskjöld's expenses it appropriated fifty thousand dollars. If this explorer has done much to enlighten us with regard to the regions around the South Pole, the knowledge will be an appropriate counterpart to what his uncle and great predecessor, the intrepid Baron Nordenskjöld, did in enlightening us with regard to the regions around the North Pole. One of Baron Nordenskjöld's most intimate friends was Dr. Sven Hedin, than whom no explorer of untrodden Asia takes higher rank. In two portly volumes we now have the result of Dr. Hedin's latest journey—one of three years in length—through Turkestan and Tibet. The explorer's itinerary was from Stockholm to Osh and Kashgar, down the lonely Tarim—the largest river of Central Asia, across the deserts and along the remarkable lakes to the mountains of northern Tibet. Thence he traversed that country from north to south, made a vain dash for Lhasa (or Lassa, as it is here spelled), the "forbidden capital" of Tibet, and the center of Asiatic Buddhism—and, alas! of Asiatic bigotry. The author's return was by way of India, of which we have a comparatively short but extremely interesting account, including a visit to some of the principal cities and to the explorer's friend, Lord Curzon, the Governor-General. Thence Dr. Hedin recrossed the province of Kashmir, returned to Kashgar, and thence to Stockholm, where, as he says, he found his family and friends standing on the dock just as he had left them there three years ago. To the general reader the consecutive reading of these two volumes may seem to be at first somewhat heavy because of the apparent lack of variety and incident. But, as we proceed, this is soon seen to be in reality not characteristic of the work. Our interest in it and in its attractive and courageous author deepens with every page, an interest further heightened by the rich detail found in the illustrations. These exceed four hundred in number, and are from drawings and photographs made mostly by Dr. Hedin. The scope of the present volumes is that of a popular report and outline of each day's actual doings; the work would have been too bulky had the explorer taken more than an occasional glimpse at the scientific results of his observations in Turkestan and Tibet. A fuller and detailed account of these results he reserves for a separate work to be published later, accompanied by a large folio atlas in two volumes. We understand that the atlas at least is to be published at the expense of the Swedish Government, which, true to its admirable generosity, has also in other ways recognized the services to civilization which Dr. Hedin has rendered. Many a "general reader," taking up these volumes with perhaps no more than a languid interest at first, will, before finishing them, have become so engrossed in the description of a land more than any other closed to the world's observation as to feel also like reading Dr. Hedin's more scientific and erudite report when it appears.

Children's Animal Book for Our Darlings (The). Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 12×16 in. 10 pages. $1.50.

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Cathedrals of Northern France (The). By Francis Miltoun. Illustrated. L. C. Page & Co., Boston. 5¼×7¾ in. 400 pages.

An extremely convenient handbook presenting in condensed form descriptions of the cathedrals of northern France, with abundant and well-executed illustrations. This book is much more than a guide-book, although it will be found very valuable to those who are making a study of or a tour among the cathedrals of which it treats. It is a happy mixture of architectural description, historical association, and of that information which gives human interest to a cathedral.

Champlain, the Founder of New France. By Edwin Asa Dix, M.A., LL.B. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 246 pages. $1, net. (Postage, 10c.)

No book in the well-printed series entitled "Historic Lives" seems to us more interesting than is the present volume. Marquette, Anthony Wayne, Daniel Boone, and the rest lived historic lives, it is true, but not more so than did the founder of a new France in a new world. Mr. Dix's pleasing pages transport us to Acadia, the St. Lawrence, Quebec, Montreal, and to the country of the Hurons. We see as not before how these places looked three centuries ago. Indeed, it was exactly three hundred years ago when Samuel Champlain, that notable soldier and notable sailor, set sail for the country in which he was to play so great a part. Before him Cartier and the other French explorers had failed to stamp any permanent mark of possession on the new world. Hence it was necessary for French prestige that this should soon be done, and Champlain founded Quebec a year after the foundation of Jamestown in Virginia. The three decades of work which this explorer accomplished for a new France were not in vain, and were crowned by the founding of a college in Quebec. The first building was erected the year before the foundation of Harvard. Before this latter event had taken place, Champlain passed away (1635), dying as he would have chosen to die, governor of his beloved province in the very citadel of its little capital. Mr. Dix's work seems to us to have that intimate touch which comes only from affectionate association with the country and people to which Champlain belonged. The book is one to be commended to every young student of American history; for he may learn to know more about his subject through a few distinctly outlined lives such as Champlain's than through any general account of the doings of a century or of a group of centuries.

Children's Books: A Model Book of Dolls. Illustrated. (50c.) **Soldiers of the World.** Illustrated. (50c.) **The Model Book of Soldiers.** Illustrated. (50c.) **The Book of Bunnies.** Illustrated. (25c.) **The Book of Cats.** Illustrated. (25c.) E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

Child Life in Many Lands. Edited by H. Clay Trumbull, D.D. Illustrated. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×8 in. 215 pages. $1, net.

Our own slums, and a score of countries all over the world, furnish the subjects of these short sketches by many writers. It is an instructive as well as interesting book for children.

Christmas Cards: The Quiet Room. Leading Upward. Forget-Me-Nots. Present Duties. A Morning Thought. Duty. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 9×8 in. 35c. each.

Christmas Songs and Easter Carols. By Phillips Brooks. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×8 in. 45 pages. $1, net.

A slender volume containing five Christmas and Easter songs by Phillips Brooks, tastefully printed, and bound in white cloth with gilt stamping.

Control in Evolution. By George F. Wilkin, Ph.D. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York. 5×8 in, 284 pages. $1.25.

The "control" is the rational will through which, as Dr. Wilkin rightly holds, the Power works that carries forward the evolutionary process. In exhibiting this truth an important element in evolutionary doctrine receives the due emphasis of which it sometimes fails. The argument fairly evinces, as it proceeds, the scientific character of the fidelity of essential Christianity to the facts of human nature as in need of redemptive influences. It will meet with more dissent in its attempt, superfluous, as we think, to support some widely questioned theological doctrines, *e.g.*, that of endless punishment hereafter.

Crimson Fairy Book (The). By Andrew Lang. Illustrated. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 371 pages. $1.60, net.

This is the latest in a series of deservedly popular books edited by Mr. Lang with the very attractive collaboration of Mrs. Lang. The stories contained in this volume are taken mainly from Central Europe; and while the old motives reappear, there are many fresh settings of the ancient tales, and many quaint and original situations. The book has the same attractive dress which its predecessors have worn, but in a more brilliant hue. Fortunate is the child of imagination who has this collection of fairy tales at hand.

Crimson Book (The). By Dinsdale T. Young. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York. 5¼×8¼ in. 304 pages. $1.25.

The author of these sermons explains the title as "chosen not only because it is the theme of the first sermon, but because crimson is the evangelical color." To this we must add that there is a new evangelicalism with a point of view not the same as that which dominates these discourses.

Comedie of Errors (The). By William Shakespeare. (First Folio Edition.) Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. 4×6¼ in. 183 pages. 50c., net.

When the predecessors of this volume in the First Folio Edition, "A Missommer Night's Dreame" and "Loves Labour's Lost," appeared, The Outlook described at length the plan of the edition and made some comment on its excellencies. Its features are: the use of the text of the First Folio of 1623 in wording, spelling, and punctuation, with the

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single and necessary change to modern typography; copious notes, and introduction, glossaries, lists of variorum readings, and selected criticisms. The notes cover the argument of the plays, their sources, dates of composition, record of rare editions, and all other matters necessary to the well-being of the student and the prosecution of his attempt to master the greatest of the poets. It ought also to be added that the volumes are very convenient in size and admirably printed.

Cuban Treasure Island (The): A Romance of Adventure. By William Patrick Kelly. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 301 pages. $1.50.

Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom for 1904 (The). By Oliver Herford, Ethel Watts Mumford, and Addison Mizner. Illustrated. Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco. 4×5¾ in. 125 pages. 75c., net.

Dainty Devils. William H. Young & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 361 pages. $1.25, net.

An anonymous novel, giving a highly sensational picture of "smart" society in New York.

Daniel Webster for Young Americans. Introduction and Notes by Charles F. Richardson. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5½×8 in. 351 pages. $1.50.

The book's title is a misnomer. It is a book not only for young but for all Americans. Its introduction and notes are, appropriately enough, by the Professor of English at Dartmouth—no institution of learning was ever more affectionately or nobly defended than was Daniel Webster's beloved Alma Mater by him. In clear and concise language Professor Richardson tells us the main facts of Webster's life. The editor's critical introduction to the text of the speeches of the great lawyer, orator, and statesman gives to them an appropriate setting.

Daughter of the Rich (A). By M. E. Waller. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5½×8 in. 349 pages. $1.50.

A wise New York doctor recommends for a young girl patient, only child of a wealthy widower, a year of farm life. In following this wholesome prescription, Hazel Clyde gains a benefit and pleasure that will be shared by the reader, who is introduced with her to the Blossom family and their friends in Vermont.

Daughter of the Union (A). By Lucy Foster Madison. Illustrated. The Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia. 4½×7½ in. 344 pages. 90c., net.

Deathless Book (The). By David O. Mears, D.D. The Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston. 4½×7¼ in. 332 pages.

Elementary Geography: A Text-Book for Children. By Charles F. King. Illustrated. The Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston. 8½×10½ in. 220 pages.

Elementary Geometry Plane. By James McMahon. Illustrated. The American Book Company, New York. 5×7½ in. 358 pages.

Evolution and Adaptation. By Thomas Hunt Morgan, Ph.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 6×9 in. 470 pages. $3.

A special interest attaches to this work of one of the most eminent of biologists in the support which it lends to the conception of evolution as essentially teleological, a view adverse to the materialistic view of it. That organisms cannot continue to exist without a certain degree of adaptedness to their environment is true enough, but Dr. Morgan discards the long and generally held theory that such adaptations proceed from an external cause. Many animals, if mutilated, have the power to supply the lost part ("regeneration"). The Darwinian theory of natural selection holds that this power has been gradually acquired on the principle of the survival of the fittest. In his work on "Regeneration" Dr. Morgan showed that the *origin* of this power cannot be explained on any such principle. In the present work he re-examines the whole subject of adaptations, and finds that these proceed from an internal cause in the constitution of organisms themselves. Dr. Morgan's procedure is critical and cautious to the last degree, and reveals many an open question in evolutionary theory, but he pronounces unhesitatingly against Weismann's famous theory of "germinal selection," and the long-prevailing theory, of which Haeckel is the extreme exponent, that the series of lower forms out of which a higher form has been evolved is recapitulated in the embryo of the higher. Modern criticism of the theory of evolution receives detailed examination, with the conclusion that the theory is not seriously weakened, though we are still "far from having arrived at a satisfactory idea of how the process has really taken place."

First Aid to the Injured. By F. J. Warwick, M.D. Illustrated. The Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia. 235 pages.

For England: Poems Written during Estrangement. By William Watson. John Lane, New York. 4½×7 in. 63 pages.

Reserved for later notice.

Fratribus: Sermons Preached Mainly in Winchester College Chapel. By John Trant Bramstrom, M.A. Edward Arnold, London, England. 5×8 in. 208 pages.

The title indicates the spirit in which the preacher addressed his audience of English boys as his brothers. Presenting the truths of religion and morality in a plain and earnest way, these sermons are remarkably devoid of the illustrative element that such an audience requires.

Free, Not Bound. By Katrina Trask. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 268 pages. $1.10, net.

Though not without incident, this is a novel of emotion rather than of action. It tells the story of a spirited woman's revolt from the hard formalism that dominates her husband's life and thought, and the ultimate triumph of love in widening the spiritual vision of each and so effecting a reconciliation.

Games and Songs of American Children. Collected and Compared by William Wells Newell. (New and Enlarged Edition.) Harper & Bros., New York. 6½×9 in. 282 pages. $1.50.

A new and enlarged edition of a work of

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great value to students of child life and to educators; a book, moreover, of unique interest to all who remember the days that used to be. Mr. Newell is an expert in all matters relating to folk-lore, early stories and legends, and he has done his work with thoroughness and sympathy.

Gay Charmer (A). By L. T. Meade. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5×7½ in. 391 pages.

Gem Series: Life's Task. By Robert Louis Stevenson. **Crossing the Bar.** By Alfred Lord Tennyson. **Charity: St. Paul to the Corinthians.** E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 3½×5¾ in. 30c. each.

Genius of J. M. W. Turner (The): Special Winter Number of The Studio. Edited by Charles Holme. Illustrated. John Lane, New York. 8×12 in. $2, net.

Turner was the first and greatest of the impressionists. When he painted the Approach to Venice, he placed upon the canvas a dream city, beautiful in its unreality, yet unmistakably Venice. So, in all his pictures, Turner strove to suggest the dominant trait of his subject, and to express it in all the richness of color that his imagination could conceive. The work of such an artist is worthy of long and careful study, and art lovers will therefore welcome this admirable special number of "The Studio." It contains critical essays by Robert de la Sizeranne, Walter Shaw Sparrow, and C. F. Bell, and is illustrated with over one hundred and fifty examples of Turner's best work, some of which are reproduced in full color.

Growing Christian (The). By Rev. William Edward Biederwolf. The Winona Publishing Co., Chicago. 4½×6½ in. 121 pages. 50c.

Growing Church (The): A Study for the Times. By Cleland Boyd McAfee. The Winona Publishing Co., Chicago. 4½×6½ in. 131 pages. 50c.

Guides to the Higher Life: Selections from the Sermons and Other Writings of Rev. J. Walter Sylvester. Selected and Edited by Annie T. Keyser. Published by J. B. Lyon, Albany, New York. 4¼×6½ in. 131 pages. $1, net.

High School Choralist for High Schools, Academies, Musical Associations, and the Home Circle. By Charles Edward Whiting. (Whiting's School Music Course.) D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 7×9½ in. 272 pages.

Henry Ward Beecher. By Lyman Abbott. With Portraits. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 457 pages. $1.75, net. (Postage extra.)

A generation has grown up to whom Mr. Beecher is little more than a name. Some have inherited the prejudices of the past and think of him only as an erratic popular orator; others think of him as a man of emotion and imagination, but without consecutive or philosophic thought; to still others he is almost wholly unknown. In this volume Dr. Abbott has endeavored to interpret Mr. Beecher to this new generation as a preacher of religion, a teacher of theology, and a moral reformer. Of Mr. Beecher's home life little is said; the reader is referred to the biography by members of Mr. Beecher's family. This volume is not a Life and Times of Mr. Beecher; to write that would have been to write the history of fifty years of American life; it is a biographical study of Mr. Beecher in the public aspects of his career.

Holiday Annual for 1904 (The). Edited and Arranged by Alfred C. Payne. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 8×10 in. 132 pages. $1.25.

Holt of Heathfield. By Caroline Atwater Mason. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 226 pages.

A pretty love story, showing in its hero, Murray Holt, pastor of a fashionable church in the Northern manufacturing town of Heathfield, a good example of muscular Christianity.

Historie Book (The): A Tale of Two Worlds and Five Centuries, 1537-1638-1903. Done to Keep in Lasting Remembrance the Joyous Meeting of the Honourable Artillery Company of London and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of the Massachusetts in the Towne of Boston, A.D. 1903. Edited by Justin D. Smith. Privately printed at the Norwood Press. 9×13 in. 178 pages.

The occasion of the visit of the Honourable Artillery Company of London to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston (note the difference in spelling) has been commemorated by what may fairly be called a sumptuous, not to say gorgeous, volume in large quarto. Both organizations have memories reaching back, in the first case for nearly four centuries, in the second for nearly three centuries. The histories of both are intimately interwoven with the history of the two countries, and each has reminiscences of service and important episodes, the telling of which makes a readable and even spirited narrative. The book is a good deal more than a mere formal memorial, for it contains chapters which are replete with dramatic and gallant records. The illustration and printing of the book are really remarkable. Scores of portraits of famous men who have been connected with the two organizations are finely printed; there are several illustrations in color, and the sketches which are inserted in the ample margins of the pages are capitally designed to recall old military customs and equipment of the past.

Ideals of the East, with Special Reference to the Art of Japan (The). By Kakasu Okakura. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 244 pages. $1.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Impertinent Poems. By Edmund Vance Cooke. Forbes & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 71 pages. 75c.

In the Camp of the Creeks. By Louis Pendleton. Illustrated. The Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia. 5×7½ in. 328 pages. 90c., net.

Intuitive Perception Presented by a New Philosophy of Natural Realism. By William Henry Hodge. The Wickersham Press, Lancaster, Pa. 6×9½ in. 477 pages.

Mr. Hodge has here traversed a wide field and made many judicious observations. With larger knowledge of psychology, his contention for the intuitiveness of perception would have been modified. He grants that there is no such thing as an intuitive

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belief or judgment. But perception always involves a process or processes, and consequently is also not intuitive, although the instantaneous nature of the process of attention, discrimination, etc, may cause the fact that there is such a process to be overlooked. Too great a claim is also made for consciousness. Here also psychological analysis has been disregarded in the sweeping claim that consciousness is so infallible as to give us, *e.g.*, direct cognition of substance as an ultimate reality, and of an essential distinction between the spiritual and the material. Consciousness is simply an awareness *that* something is, but *what* it is is reached through the processes of perception, comparison, inference, judgment, and reasoning. These processes, so often performed as to become instantaneous, are ignored, and their result is then described as given by consciousness. This oversight vitiates the core of Mr. Hodge's argument.

Introduction to Systematic Philosophy (An). By Walter T. Marvin, Ph.D. The Columbia University Press (The Macmillan Co.), New York. 5½×9 in. 572 pages. $3, net.

Dr. Marvin here states and explains the chief problems of philosophy so as to furnish students with sufficient information for profitable discussion. The field is wide—metaphysics, epistemology, religion, ethics, æsthetics, and philosophy itself as the science of interpretation. The many problems emerging are not only stated and explained, but conclusions upon them are pronounced and defended. The general underlying ground is that of "rationalistic idealism"—idealism, in the narrow meaning of denying the existence of a world transcending the world of experience; rationalistic, in the presupposition of *a priori* truths for the interpretation of experience. But as *a priori* truths are not derived from experience, it is hard to reconcile the recognition of such with the denial of a transcendent world. The author, however, warns us to expect inconsistencies. These seem to appear also in his exhibition of the world of the will as an ideal world; but some ideals of the will certainly belong to a world that transcends experience, and we are even further told of the "ideals of the infinite," which constitute religion. Here, however, the author's admirable "Critique of Religion" is of the highest value for the present time of changing thought. His "Critique of Psychology" invites dissent from the opinion that "the ideal psychology is a physiological psychology;" and his view of consciousness as the interpreter as well as percipient of facts seems even less defensible. There are also theists who object to be told that they teach the creation of the world "out of nothing," and protest against the idea that the problem of evil and sin is ruled out of court by philosophy as insoluble. But whatever points of dissent occur, the keen and vigorous treatment given by Dr. Marvin to the problems of thought will be appreciated both for its intellectual stimulus and for its contribution to enlightenment through critical discussion.

Jill's Red Bag. By Amy Le Feuvre. Illustrated. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 220 pages.

A capital story of three English children, Jack and Jill and "Bumps," who, in what they call a Bible game, build an altar in the woods, and vow a tenth of their possessions to the Lord. Their play afterwards becomes a serious religious duty, from the performance of which much unexpected good results. All three are normal and active children, in spite of this precocious devotional attitude; and their mischievous pranks, which sometimes involve the entire neighborhood, and the amusing conversations which they hold with each other and their elders, are delightfully recounted.

Jumping Frog (The): In English, then in French, then Clawed Back into a Civilized Language Once More by Patient, Unremunerated Toil. By Mark Twain. Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 5¼×8 in. 66 pages. $1.

This edition is largely a reproduction of the edition of 1875, containing not only the original text, but also the author's extraordinary retranslation into English of the French version of "The Jumping Frog," which he describes as "an odious mixture of bad grammar and delirium tremens" and quotes the following sentence as a justification: "Him and the individual touched their frogs by behind, and the frog new put to jump smartly, but Daniel himself lifted ponderously, exalted the shoulders thus, like a Frenchman—to what good?—he could not budge, he not advance no more than if one him had put at the anchor." This edition contains a postscript in which Mark Twain demonstrates to his satisfaction and to that of his readers that the report that the original of the frog story can be traced back to the Greeks is entirely unfounded, and declares that the important incidents in the career of the frog described in the story occurred in Calaveras County in 1849.

Justice to the Woman. By Bernie Babcock. Illustrated. The Broadway Publishing Co., New York. 5×7 in. 311 pages.

Keystone of Empire (A): Francis Joseph of Austria. By the Author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 5¼×8½ in. 322 pages. $2.25, net.

As with the former books by this author, one hesitates to decide where authentic history ends and court gossip begins in this narrative. Doubtless the author had opportunities of knowing much of the inside personal history of Austria, but her fondness for couching her account in a melodramatic, semi-fictitious form, joined to her anonymity, makes one feel hesitant to accept everything here recorded as literal fact.

Kinder- und Hausmärchen. By Brüder Grimm. Selected and Edited by B. J. Vos. The American Book Co., New York. 5×7 in. 191 pages.

Laurel Leaves for Little Folk. Edited by Mary E. Phillips. Illustrated. Lee & Shepard, Boston. 6×9 in. 151 pages. $2.50, net.

Selections of verse and prose, story and biog-

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raphy, some specially contributed by the authors, and all profusely decorated and interspersed with portraits and other illustrations.

Laws and Principles of Bridge, with Cases and Decisions Reviewed and Explained (The). By "Badsworth." G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 4½×7 in. 283 pages. $1.40, net.

Letters and Addresses of Abraham Lincoln. (The Unit Books.) Howard Wilford Bell, New York. 4½×7 in. 389 pages. 66c.

Life and Letters of Margaret Junkin Preston (The). By Elizabeth Preston Allan. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 378 pages. $1.75, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Life and Teachings of Abbas Effendi. By Myron H. Phelps. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5½×8½ in. 259 pages. $1.25, net.

One of the modern world's remarkable characters is the subject of this volume—the "Master" and "Lord" of the Beha'is, or disciples of the "Bab," adherents of a religion that is said to number some millions in Persia, and is propagating itself by missions in other lands. Dating only from 1844, when Ali Mohammed announced himself as the "Bab," *i.e.*, medium of divine revelation, Mr. Phelps thinks that it gives promise of becoming one of the great religions of the world. The Beha'is, as its adherents are styled from Beha Ullah ("the Glory of God"), successor of Ali the Bab, believe that religion consists in love to God and man, have a high moral standard, are kindly toward other religions, and not at odds with modern science. Abbas Effendi, son and successor of Beha Ullah, dwells in enforced exile at Akka in northern Palestine, where Mr. Phelps found and admired him, a lovable but ascetic character. To the account of him here presented are added a number of his discourses, and an outline of the religious philosophy and ethics which characterize Beha'ism, whose martyrs are numbered by thousands.

Little Henry's Slate. By W. D. Nesbit. William S. Lord, Evanston, Ill. 4×6 in. 122 pages.

Little People (The). By L. Allen Harker. John Lane, New York. 5×7¾ in. 265 pages.

Tales full of exquisite tenderness in which a child's hand or voice or life is charm and moving-spring. For grown-up people, though all about children.

Little Pilgrimages Among Men who Have Written Famous Books. By E. F. Harkins. Illustrated. (Second Series.) L. C. Page & Co., Boston. 4½×7 in. 358 pages.

The second series of "Little Pilgrimages Among Men who Have Written Famous Books" comprises visits, among others, to such well-known contemporary authors as Messrs. Hopkinson Smith, Booth Tarkington, Owen Wister, John D. Barry, and Cyrus Townsend Brady. One gets a great deal of valuable information concerning such men in these pleasantly written pages.

Love-Bits. By Elsie Elizabeth Johnson and Mary Rebecca Leonard. The Reed Publishing Co., Denver. 5¼×8 in. 59 pages.

Making of a Journalist (The). By Julian Ralph. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×8 in. 200 pages. $1.25, net.

No one could have known Julian Ralph and feel that this posthumous work, hastily written as it may have been, is other than the pathetic impression of a life cut short all too soon. Ralph was one of the most valuable newspaper men because he was all kinds of a correspondent. He was a special correspondent, a war correspondent, and news correspondent—indeed there was nothing, apparently, which he had not at some time or other reported. Into everything he put color, whether his reports were fugitive newspaper articles or those collected in books of description. Of these books, in our mind his "Alone in China" stands chief. The present volume has a wrong title. It should have been "The Making of a Reporter." From its pages we learn little about editing a paper, but we do learn a great deal about reporting for a paper. Some of the instruction is given in the agreeable form of story-telling. The book is full of good stories, and as one reads one seems to hear Ralph telling them, one seems to see his kindly eyes twinkle with merriment just before he came to the point of the story, one seems to feel the genial atmosphere which he always carried about him, that of a man who had seen a great deal more than most men, who knew intimately many peoples and many countries, but whose kind heart as well as clever head drew together many hearts from many lands.

Manhood's Morning: A Book to Young Men Between Fourteen and Twenty-Eight Years of Age. By Joseph Alfred Cornwell. (New Revised Edition.) The Vir Publishing Co., Philadelphia. 5×7½ in. 310 pages. $1, net.

Mark (The). By Aquila Kempster. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 573 pages. $1.50.

A novel of modern India which passes from actual conditions and the realities of the twentieth century into esoteric conditions and the alleged realities of two and three centuries ago, mingling the two by a dextrous use of the doctrine of reincarnation in a singular, highly interesting, and elaborate plot, which practically repeats in modern guise a tragedy several centuries old. The story is well told. It is one of those recent stories about India that do not imitate or even suggest Mr. Kipling, whose genius in dealing with Hindu life has impressed itself upon almost every one except Mrs. Steel who has dealt with that life. The author of "The Mark" keeps himself clear of Kipling's fascination. His book is not literature, but it is very readable, and in no way more grotesque or unbelievable than many stories which do not invoke the aid of the esoteric.

Message from the Past (A). By Charles H. Eaton, D.D. Edited by Emily Stuart Eaton. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 239 pages. $1.25, net.

The late Dr. Eaton, of New York, for twenty-one years pastor of the church to which his predecessor, Dr. Chapin, gave distinction,

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was an attractive preacher and a winsome man. Preaching always without notes, he left but a few incomplete stenographic reports of his discourses. This volume contains as his memorial some of these, as he left them, unrevised. Among his engaging traits discoverable here is the respectful treatment of forms of religious belief differing from his own.

Memoirs of Madame Vigée Lebrun. Translated by Lionel Strachey. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 6×9 in. 233 pages. $2.75, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Mistress Alice Jocelyn: Her Letters. Endeavored by Emma Cheney. The Blue Sky Press, Chicago. 4½×6½ in. 87 pages.

Money-Making and Merry-Making Entertainments. By Lizzie J. Rook and Mrs. E. J. H. Goodfellow. The Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia. 4½×7 in. 202 pages.

Monologues. By May Isabel Fisk. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×7½ in. 190 pages. $1.25.

This books succeeds admirably in its object, which is, in a series of monologues, to provoke laughter by disclosing certain foibles attributed exclusively to women.

Mother and Father. By Roy Rolfe Gilson. Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 5¾×9 in. 64 pages. $1.25.

A series of short chapters: tender, humorous, and very human transcriptions of the life of a father and mother with their two young children. Mr. Gilson has the faculty of touching the life of childhood very tenderly and yet very sanely; of interpreting it in terms of sentiment, well balanced with humor. There is something very engaging in this volume, the text of which is made the center of a decorated page, and the full-page illustrations of which must be counted among the very best work of the season. The figure pictures are extremely interesting. They are definitive enough in outline to be effective, and yet at the same time not devoid of that touch of feeling which gives the little quarto its value.

My Favorite Book-Shelf: A Collection of Interesting and Instructive Reading from Famous Authors. By Charles Josselyn. Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco. 6×9½ in. 292 pages. $2, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Nature of Goodness (The). By George Herbert Palmer. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 248 pages. $1.10, net. (Postage, 11c.)

This volume follows "The Field of Ethics," and with it constitutes an introduction to the science of Moral Philosophy. This at least is what the author says in the preface. We think the two volumes constitute more than an introduction. They furnish in a remarkably clear form, the first a definition of the field of ethics, the second a definition of the essential nature of goodness. One who has no intention of pursuing any further the study of moral philosophy will find in these two volumes luminous and inspiring reading. He will get a clear conception of the most fundamental problems of moral philosophy. The books are more than a portico, they are an open door through which the reader, though he does not enter the cathedral, may get a view of its entire interior. Professor Palmer strikingly illustrates the principle that the profoundest truths can be made clear to the non-professional and non-technical student, provided the teacher sees the truth clearly himself, and has a sympathetic appreciation of the mental and moral needs of the non-technical student. We wish both volumes, especially this second one, might be introduced as a text-book for study by adult classes in our Sunday-schools, if not in our high schools.

New Discovery of a Vast Country in America (A). By Father Louis Hennepin. Reprinted from the Second London Issue of 1698, with Facsimiles, etc. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. In 2 vols. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 6×8½ in. 353 pages. $6, net.

Dr. Thwaite's Introduction and his bibliographical notes to this handsome reprint tell with dramatic force, although in outline, the wonderful story of courage, hardships, and devotion which is to be found in an extended form in Father Hennepin's journals. The whole forms one of the finest chapters in the history of heroism on the American continent. The editor and publishers are to be thanked for making accessible to every book-lover in excellent library form these vivid narratives.

New First Music Reader. By James M. McLaughlin, George A. Veazie, and W. W. Gilchrist. (The Educational Music Course.) Ginn & Co., Boston. 6×8 in. 122 pages. 30c.

New Wizard of Oz (The). By L. Frank Baum. Illustrated. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. 7×9½ in. 261 pages.

This book cannot be better described than by a sentence from the introduction: "It aspires to being a modernized fairy tale, in which the wonderment and joy are retained and the heartaches and nightmares are left out." The story has been successfully dramatized (or perhaps, rather, the play has been "fictionized"); and those who witnessed this popular play last season will not soon forget the drolleries of the Strawman in search of a set of brains, and the Tin Woodman on the lookout for a heart. The book presents good clear type, and is liberally and happily illustrated.

Not for Crown or Sceptre. By D. Alcock. The American Tract Society, New York. 5×8 in. 528 pages. $1.50.

To those who like a combination of history, religion, and romance, this book will commend itself. It is in effect a dramatic if somewhat lengthy exposition of the religious dissensions that agitated Sweden at the latter end of the sixteenth century, after the establishment of the Reformed Church, and threatened the crown through the royal attempt to again force Catholicism upon a people now firmly Lutheran in sentiment and practice.

Out of Nazareth. By Minot J. Savage. The American Unitarian Association, Boston. 5¼×8 in. 378 pages. $1.20, net.

Dr. Savage's latest volume, written in his well-known pithy and pungent manner, is one

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to appeal to many readers. It is a book which should find place among works relating to our Lord's life and teachings. The citation of a few of the titles will indicate the scope of the work: "What is Known about Jesus?" "Jesus' Cure for Evil," "Jesus and the Father," "The Way of Jesus," "The Originality of Jesus," "Jesus and the Spirit World," "The Birth of Jesus," "The Human Jesus." Concerning the birth of Jesus, Dr. Savage emphasizes an element of New Testament evidence sometimes overlooked. We should really read the books of the New Testament in chronological order, not in the order in which they stand to-day. The first books are Paul's letters, but apparently Paul has never heard any story of the virgin birth. There is nowhere in them the slightest reference to it. As to the teachings of Jesus—the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the worth of the human soul, the perfectibility of the common man—Dr. Savage says that no dogmatic conditions of membership in the kingdom of God insisted on by one branch of the Church or another have authority in any unquestioned word of Jesus. What Jesus does is to show us the Father, to lead us in the way of peace; in short, to be our Master. Concerning the Crucifixion Dr. Savage says that if Jesus were God, his suffering could not have real; but as man, his faith and fidelity in life and death were sublime; hence we can also be true and faithful. Concerning the Resurrection Dr. Savage's view is peculiarly interesting; he believes that the disciples were energized to go forth as apostles because they saw Jesus, not in the body which he wore before the Crucifixion, but in the spiritual body.

Official History of Freemasonry Among the Colored People in North America. By William H. Grimshaw. The Broadway Publishing Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 392 pages.

O Little Town of Bethlehem. By Phillips Brooks. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 20 pages. 50c.

Our New Edens. By J. R. Miller. (The Presbyterian Pulpit.) The Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work, Philadelphia. 5×7½ in. 155 pages. 75c., net. (Postage 7c.)

Outlines of an Introduction to the Old Testament. By John Walter Beardslee, D.D. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5½×8 in. 215 pages. $1.20, net.

A concise summary of the topics of study in the several books of the Old Testament is here given, together with conclusions opposed to those of modern criticism. The position that Jesus' references to the Old Testament have settled in advance the questions of critics is quite untenable.

Partial List of a Unique Exhibition of Historical and Famous Bindings: From the Libraries of Royal and Notable Personages. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 7×9½ in. 53 pages.

This exquisitely printed and illustrated catalogue is quite worthy of preservation in any library of books which describe the arts and crafts. It tells us about the treasures of book-making and bookbinding in a collection of volumes equally notable for their historical and their æsthetic value—the most unique collection of this kind yet exhibited in America. The books are products of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, and are mostly from the libraries of kings, popes, cardinals, and other great personages. For instance, as specially representing the historical side, we note a rare volume called "Le Livre des Statuts et Ordonances de l'Ordre Sainct Michel," especially printed on vellum for Henry II. of France. It was the King's own copy of the rules of the order established by Louis XI., and was superbly bound by the king's bookbinder. Again, there is another Book of Statutes, also printed on vellum, for the next Henry, third of that name, an equally interesting and valuable volume. Still again, there is the little mass-book of the Dauphin, the son of Louis XIV., bound in silk and inclosed with a cover of silver filigree work. Among the chief art treasures are four folio volumes of La Fontaine's "Fables," bound by Derome *père*, and a copy of Voltaire's "Henriade," bound by Pasdeloup. From this it will be noted that the collection consists mostly of French productions, as is proper, for in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the two Eves, Le Gascon, and others made Paris the center of the world for bookbinding: nowhere else could such work have been done as is represented in the masterpieces of this collection.

Principles of City Land Values. By Richard M. Hurd. The Record and Guide, New York. 6×9¼ in. 159 pages.

A really valuable book dealing with great ability and thorough knowledge with a subject of economic importance, almost ignored by professional economists. The author's standpoint, as he states in his preface, is that of a conservative lender of money on city real estate, and he has treated his subject in a way that is illuminating not only to lenders on real estate in small cities as well as large, but also to projectors of real estate improvements and all others interested in real estate values. Even to economic students, weary of the subtle abstractions upon which so many professional economists are now expending their energies, Mr. Hurd's first-hand grappling with economic problems of importance to practical men comes as a refreshing contribution to their science. Such a book as this, dealing with practical affairs in a scientific spirit, does not even tend to degrade science, but widens its domain. The intellectual life of men is not a thing to be lived apart from daily work, but to be lived in it, and every book which stimulates men to put thought and scholarship into their business life performs a high educational service.

Religion of an Educated Man (The). By Francis Greenwood Peabody. (Haverford Library Lectures.) The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 89 pages. $1, net.

Reserved for later notice.

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Record of a Family (The): A Means of Preserving Interesting Data in the Lives of the Children, from Birth to Maturity. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 7¼×10½ in. 131 pages. $2.50.

Romance of Modern Engineering (The). By Archibald Williams. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5×7¾ in. 377 pages.

Mr. Archibald Williams's book on engineering is exactly the work to interest the average boy and perhaps the boy above the average. The volume comprises descriptions in very restfully non-technical language of the Nile Dam, the Panama Canal, the London Tower Bridge, the Brooklyn Bridge, the Trans-Siberian Railway, the Bermuda Floating Dock, and other picturesque engineering triumphs. Of course in the compass of a few hundred pages it has been impossible to treat all of the remarkable engineering feats of our day. The author's guide in selection has evidently been to take only typical instances of engineering work. His book should take deserved place alongside his previous volume, "The Romance of Modern Invention," a work which dealt in a popular way with such inventions as wireless telegraphy, air-ships, liquid air, the monorail, etc.

Rose o' Plymouth-Town: A Romantic Comedy in Four Acts. By Beulah Marie Dix and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland. Herbert B. Turner Co., Boston. 6×9 in. 111 pages. $1.50.

A pleasing little play of the Colonial period in New England, in which the "leading lady's" is not the only good female part. Resolute Story, aunt to Captain Miles Standish, is a character sketch of much cleverness, and should score well in performance.

Sally of Missouri. By R. E. Young. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5×7¼ in. 292 pages.

This is, on the whole, a good story, although there is a little too much gush about Missouri. The time is the present. Bruce Steering, of New York, having lost all in a bad speculation, goes to Missouri to claim an inheritance, a large tract of land where zinc ore has been discovered. The father of the heroine, a most devoted parent but an unscrupulous financier, attempts to defraud Steering, but Piney-of-the-woods, a faunlike boy with a wonderful tenor voice, overhears the plot, discloses all to Sally, who naturally has fallen in love with the handsome young stranger from the East, and under her influence the father is overcome with remorse, returns all to the rightful heir, and appropriately dies.

Sixty Bridge Hands. By Charles Stuart Street. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co, New York. 4¼×6½ in. 116 pages.

Story of King Arthur and His Knights (The). Written and Illustrated by Howard Pyle. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 6½×9½ in. 313 pages. $2.50, net.

A handsome quarto with many strong wood engravings from Mr. Pyle's drawings, which abound in force and character. His rendering of the legends is dignified and may almost be called reverential, for he is moved by "the high nobility of spirit that moved these excellent men," and their "perfect example, courage, and humility." If boys can be attracted to the tales of chivalry and honorable emprise that have kept the legends of Arthur's knights ever fresh, they should gain ideals of lasting worth.

Story of Siegfried (The). By Dr. Edward Brooks, A.M. The Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia. 5×7½ in. 391 pages. $1, net.

Dr. Brooks retells for young people tales from the Nibelungen Lied, rightly thinking that in the children's library belong the stories framed in the nation's youth. At the end of the book he gives the version which Wagner, with alterations and additions, has used in his cycle of dramas.

Strange Adventures of Mr. Middleton (The). By Wardon Allan Curtis. Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago. 5×7½ in. 311 pages.

The exuberant fancy of this writer places his Chicago hero in an Arabian Nights' atmosphere, and satirically plans and relates adventures intended to be humorous and entertaining, but which seem to us only stupid and coarse.

Tale of the Spinning-Wheel (The). By Elizabeth Cynthia Barney Buel. Illustrated. The University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 6¼×9 in. 61 pages. $1.

Thomas Gainsborough. By Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, F.S.A. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×8 in. 133 pages. $3.

Reserved for later notice.

Touch of Sun and Other Stories (A). By Mary Hallock Foote. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 272 pages. $1.50.

Four short stories in Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's well-known vein descriptive of life in the Far West, pervaded by the breezy, out-of-door atmosphere of the great plains or the slopes of the mountains, revealing no new gifts on the part of the writer, but quite on the level of the fresh, sane, and interesting work which she has been doing for a number of years past.

Wanderfolk in Wonderland: A Book of Animal Fable Stories. Written by Edith Guerrier. Illustrated by Edith Brown. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. 6½×9 in. 123 pages. $1.20, net.

Works of Charles and Mary Lamb (The). Edited by E. V. Lucas. Complete in 7 vols. Vol. II. **Elia, and the Last Essays of Elia.** Vol. III. **Books for Children.** Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 6×9 in. $2.25 per vol.

The first of these volumes contains Lamb's most characteristic work, "Elia" and "The Last Essays of Elia," representing the period between 1820 and 1826, when Lamb was at his best. The other volume presents all the stories and verses written for children which have been identified as coming from the hand of Charles and Mary Lamb, together with "Beauty and the Beast," commonly attributed to Lamb, but which, in the opinion of Mr. Lucas, Lamb did not write. The illustrations to the "Tales from Shakespeare" are reproduced from the first edition.

Zoology: Descriptive and Practical. By Buel P. Colton, A.M. Illustrated. Part I. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 204 pages.

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Correspondence

Have We Suppressed Facts?

We have received from the Rev. Newman Smyth, D.D., of New Haven, the following letter, giving specifications under his general charge against The Outlook which is reported on our editorial page:

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In reply to your inquiry I would state that my remarks concerning the Panama affair were correctly reported in the papers. In order that you may know more fully than I cared to indicate in my Thanksgiving sermon the points where the discussion of it in The Outlook seems to me to be inadequate, permit me to submit to your further consideration the following memorandum of hitherto reported facts and questions which in my judgment require more painstaking discussion than they have as yet received in the genial immediateness of The Outlook's conclusions. You are entirely at liberty to publish this memorandum, if you see fit to do so, and I reserve to myself also the liberty to give it to the papers, if at any time I should deem it expedient.

My criticism in general is that The Outlook has overlooked and ignored, or, if referring to them, has failed to discern, the full legal and moral significance of facts which must be met, if we are to have a good answer to give to the appeal of a weaker nation to the conscience of the American people; and my decided difference from The Outlook's whole manner of discussing the subject consists in this, that I cannot regard any justification of our action as going to the legal or moral core of the matter unless it should give us a clear case upon the facts and the principles of international law, if it were submitted as a claim for damages on the part of Colombia for violation of its sovereignty and dispossession of its property before a competent court of arbitration like the Hague Tribunal.

Specifically and definitely, allow me to refer to the following alleged facts, which it seems to me The Outlook has thus far failed to recognize in their full legal bearings and moral force:

1. The dates and sequences of the official despatches of our Government prior to and during the act of rebellion and secession of Panama.

2. The apparent inconsistency between the telegraphic despatch November 6 to Consul-General Ehrman at Panama as to relations which, upon satisfactory evidence, he should assume, and, "immediately after," the despatch to Minister Beaupré at Bogota that relations with the *de facto* government had been assumed, and the questions which a comparison of these two despatches would suggest to a jurist.

3. The orders sent to our naval commanders prior to, during, and subsequent to the revolt in Panama, and the question raised by such orders, whether the action of our Government was not in fact or in law equivalent to a declaration of war against a people with whom we were at peace, and whether or not, if so, that is in excess of the constitutional powers of the President of the United States.

4. The modifications of these orders, as alleged in some of the newspaper reports, when British ships chartered by Colombia appeared above the horizon, and the reasons for such modifications which might be given by Secretary Root.

5. The order given by Commander Hubbard forbidding "any movement" of Colombian troops, and the question whether such order was *ultra vires* and an unfriendly act.

6. The facts—all of them—relating to the landing of naval forces and the deportation of Colombian troops, and the part played by officers of our Government at Colon, and the serious questions of international law and morals connected therewith.

7. The fact, if it be so, of the forbidding by our Government of the landing of Colombian troops within fifty miles of the railroad, and our right, in the exercise of our police supervision, to issue such an order against a friendly

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nation with which we were at peace, and to which we were under the additional obligation of treaty guarantees.

8. The facts relating to our previous and repeated interpretations of our own rights and obligations, according to the treaty of 1846, particularly as stated by Secretary Seward, Hamilton Fish, and President Cleveland. What is involved and what is excluded by "perfect neutrality" as defined by Secretary Seward? Is it a reversal of the position taken by our Government in prior insurrections, as late even as September, 1902?

9. The question of fact and morals as to whether our Government is in any degree, and for its own benefit, responsible for the outbreak and success of the revolution in Panama.

10. The wisdom and possible consequences, far and wide, of our speedy recognition of, and instantaneous effort to make a treaty with, an unorganized government, without a constitution, a congress, an army or navy, or anything but an extemporized seal.

11. The morality of the argument from commercial interest and supposed benefits of civilization *versus* international law and ethics.

12. The main issue, growing out of all the facts, as to our right to constitute ourselves at once judge and jury in the domestic affairs of another people, and so to act as practically to enforce a secession, and to forbid another nation, weaker than we, to assert and maintain its own sovereignty, and whether, further, this is not a breach of our own guarantee.

These are some of the facts and questions, a more thorough consideration of which would fill out what I characterized as vacant spaces in the editorial reasonings of The Outlook. I should find it an ungracious task to indicate in detail what seem to me to be gaps, lacking either in fact or logic, in several sentences of The Outlook's comments; but you will permit me further to point specifically to these two: the comparison between our recognition of Panama and the recognition by France of the United States; and the quick and sentimental settlement of these grave questions of international lawfulness by the personal inquiry how any reader of The Outlook might feel if he imagined his wife traveling for health across the Isthmus of Panama.

While I regret to differ from the editor of The Outlook, I am compelled to say that a great body, at least, of sober-minded men are not satisfied with any justification of our Government which has as yet appeared; that, while we are anxious to reserve final judgment until all the facts shall have been fully made known and discussed, at present we are confounded when the question is asked us—What shall it profit a nation if it gain a whole canal and lose its own soul of honor? Cordially yours,

NEWMAN SMYTH.

New Haven, November 30.

Dr. Smyth, in this letter, changes his accusation against The Outlook. It was originally that in its report of the Panama case there were "large spaces in it vacant of facts." It is now that there are facts which The Outlook has failed to recognize "in their full legal bearings and moral force." The charge that we do not attribute to certain facts the legal bearings and moral force which Dr. Smyth attributes to them is not a serious one; the charge that the facts are omitted altogether is a serious one. The latter charge alone concerns us, and to that we reply, taking up his paragraphs as numbered *seriatim*.

1. A general statement, and therefore cannot be replied to except by our general statement that we have published all important dates and sequences from week to week, so far as space allowed and we have been able to obtain them.

2. Both orders were reported in The Outlook for November 14, pp. 617, 618.

3. The actions of the naval commanders on the orders received by them were reported in The Outlook, November 14, pp. 617, 618; November 21, p. 668; November 28, pp. 733, 735.

4. The rumor was reported, as a rumor, in The Outlook for November 21, p. 668.

5. Reported, not as given by Commander Hubbard, but as given by the Department at Washington, under whose orders Commander Hubbard acted, in

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The Outlook, November 21, p. 668; November 28, p. 735.

6. A general statement; can therefore be met only by our general statement that we have given all the facts—of course briefly.

7. Reported in The Outlook November 14, p. 618; repeated November 21, p. 668.

8. For Seward's, Fish's, and Cleveland's interpretation of the treaty see The Outlook, November 28, pp. 735, 736; for previous action of our Government claimed to be inconsistent with present action see The Outlook, November 14, p. 618; November 28, p. 736; for claim that treaty of 1846 involves guarantee of Colombia's sovereignty, see November 21, p. 669.

Whether we have adequately discussed the questions of law and of morals involved in paragraphs 9, 10, 11, and 12 we must leave to the candid judgment of our readers; but we emphatically affirm, in the light of these specifications, that there have been no "vacancies" in our report of the facts.—THE EDITORS.

Pioneer Women

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Permit a few words in praise of the wisdom and justice of the article from the pen of Elizabeth McCracken on "The Pioneer Woman." My grandmother migrated in 1816 with her husband and children from Connecticut to the Western Reserve in Ohio. They traveled with a wagon drawn by two oxen with a horse in front, and the mother and children accomplished much of the journey on foot. The thought that her sons were leaving behind them the last chance to attend college caused my grandmother the keenest regret. Six years later her two elder sons returned, most of the way on foot, to enter Yale. In 1829 my mother, with her young husband, took a journey of six weeks from New England to a new home in Illinois.

Many years spent in the service of the Church, west of the Mississippi River, have taught me much about the women whose heroism has left an impress upon our institutions and upon the character of the Nation. Women feel the privations of a new country more than men. Hundreds of them have died of homesickness. Within my knowledge several, crazy with heartache, have drowned themselves in prairie wells.

JULIAN M. STURTEVANT.

Chicago, Illinois.

Is Not This Christianity?

To the Editors of The Outlook:

A correspondent from Spain writes under the above heading, in The Outlook of November 14, to complain that the Amsterdam Conference in particular and Liberals in general are destroying Christianity and promulgating a "bald theism."

Is it quite accurate to designate thus a theism which teaches the unceasing presence of a divine intelligence, active in power, boundless in love, who stoops "to *share* our sharpest pang, our bitterest tear," not merely in Palestine, but here and now, every day and hour; whose will is unswerving righteousness, and from the redemptive sharpness of whose sword not even the most insignificant sinner can escape? Is not this what Jesus taught? Is not this, therefore, Christianity? What more is necessary? Is not this the really effective element in religion? If men and women heartily and without reserve believed in such a presence, would it not instantly redeem their lives? What, then, is it that hinders such belief? To us Liberals it seems that the hindrance lies precisely in those dogmas, such as the virgin birth, the atonement, apostolic succession, etc., the absence of which in Liberal Christianity your correspondent appears to regret. They are incredible dogmas, and is not incredibility always a hindrance to a firm and vital faith? In purifying their teaching about the heavenly Father, in clearing it from mediæval incumbrances, is it not fair to say that the Liberals, instead of destroying Christianity, have restored it, and have given to the world a doctrine of God that is a practical saving force, because it is a doctrine that men and women can thoroughly and unreservedly *believe?*

HERBERT MOTT.

Nashua, New Hampshire.

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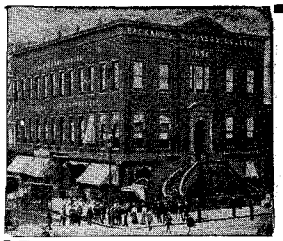

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